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ABSTRACT

This sourcebook includes an annotated bibliography of population literature, university centers, libraries, international organizations, and U. S. government programs in the field of population. The sourcebook is designed, first of all, to be useful for the concerned layman and secondly for the professional demographic community. The sourcebook is divided into two major sections: a population bibliography and a guide to population organizations and programs. It also includes a glossory of common demographic terms. The bibliography introduces the layman to general works on population and then, in some 50 categories and subcategories, offers a broad spectrum of more specialized but non-technical treatments. The 430 entries are arranged alphabetically by author, with information on the publisher, date and place of publication, length of work and retail price. Out-of-print books of particular merit are identified. The second section presents a basic picture of graduate-level university population centers in the United States, the location and resources of non-university population libraries open to outside researchers, the major private U. S. and international programs of the U. S. government. (BR)

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A SOURCEBOOK ON POPULATION

In August 1966, the Population Reference Bureau issued its first comprehensive bibliography—a 20-page, non-annotated list of selected books, periodicals and other publications on population and demography. It was enthusiastically received.

The present Sourcebook began as an updating of its predecessor. Like a fictional hero, however, it soon took on a life of its own. We recognized the need for a more comprehensive reference work, dealing not only with population literature but with university centers, libraries, international organizations and U.S. government programs in the field of population. During the months of selecting and annotating entries, the overriding idea has been to make the Sourcebook as useful as possible for the concerned layman, whatever his profession. The extent to which it also serves the professional demographic community will be an important fringe benefit.

The Sourcebook is divided into two major sections: a population bibliography (pages 6-42) and a guide to population organizations and programs (pages 43-51). It also includes a glossary of common demographic terms (page 5).

The purpose of the bibliography is to introduce the layman to general works on population and then, in some 50 categories and subcategories, to offer a broad spectrum of more specialized but, insofar as possible, nontechnical treatments. The 430 entries are arranged alphabetically by author, with information on the publisher, date and place of publication, length of work and retail price (where available). Out-of-print books of particular merit are identified. As a further aid to users, annotations have been provided. These summarize the scope and thrust of each work, indicate its technical level and, where necessary, identify it as polemical. Though the present bibliography is much more comprehensive than the 1966 edition, it is not all-inclusive. Many competent works have been omitted because they are best suited to audiences more specialized or technical than ours. Specifically, this bibliography deals with population rather than with contraception or family planning. However, we believe the latter subjects are adequately represented in three well-defined sections: Fertility Control (page 38), Bibliographies (page 39) and Periodicals (page 40).

In reviewing the literature, we have made a careful effort to devise categories which reflect the implications and consequences of population trends. The purely demographic sections (on fertility, mortality, migration, population structure and so forth) are thus

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followed by discussions of population and natural resources, food supply, the environment, social services, economic development, ethics, policy and fertility control. Other innovations include separate listings for eight geographic regions, demographic data and methods, textbooks and readers, historical demography, early population thought and films.

The second major section of the Sourcebook, a guide to population organizations and programs, is, we think, the first single digest of such information for the general reader. It is a first effort and will be refined in future editions. Trying to keep track of constantly changing (and constantly more numerous) groups and programs in the population field is like trying to paint several moving trains at once. Even though the descriptive material will soon become dated, the pertinent organizations are identified so that the interested reader can consult them directly for more up-to-date information.

Despite these necessary caveats, the discussion on pages 43-51 presents a basic picture of graduate-level university population centers in the United States, the location and resources of non-university population libraries open to outside researchers, the major private U.S. and international organizations in the field of population and family planning, and the regrettably modest, overly cautious population programs of the U.S. government. For more detailed information on these and related subjects, the reader is invited to contact the organizations described (in most cases their addresses are supplied) or to consult the references following some of the individual sections.

The scope and size of this Sourcebook reflect the fact that a veritable information explosion has been set off by the population explosion. Thomas Malthus might have taken some cheer from the wealth of books and articles now being devoted to his favorite subject—though the gap between talk and action would have left him gloomier than ever. But if information is to be translated into action, it must be communicated. There is today a considerable danger that much of what is being written or done in the population field will escape the attention not only of most laymen but even of many professionals. The result would be wasteful duplication and lost opportunities.

In a small but important way this Sourcebook may help to bridge the gap between the demographic researcher and the public, between the scholar in one corner of the population-ecology-economics field and his counterpart in another. The Sourcebook is the result of long work and advice from competent authorities in the disciplines represented, but it is certainly not perfect. Suggestions for improvements in future additions will be carefully considered and warmly appreciated. It might be noted that the Population Reference Bureau has recently begun to include brief, annotated lists of new books and articles in occasional issues of its regular publications. We hope such listings will serve to keep this extensive bibliography up to date.

WILLIAM E. MORAN, JR.
Editor

The Population Reference Bureau is a nonprofit, private organization founded in 1929 to educate the public about the nature and consequences of population trends. It consults with other private and public organizations, operates an information service, carries on a special program for Latin America, and publishes six Population Bulletins *a year, various* Population Profiles *and* PRB Selections, *an annual* World Population Data Sheet, *ancillary textbooks for secondary schools and other materials. Information about subscriptions to these publications and memberships in the Population Reference Bureau is available on request.*

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Glossary

Age-specific birth rate—Number of live births to women in a specific age group (e.g., 25-29) per 1,000 females in that age group at mid-year.

Age-specific death rate—Number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 individuals in that age group at mid-year.

Birth rate (sometimes called the "crude birth rate")—Number of live births in one year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Cohort—Any group of persons simultaneously experiencing a demographic event. A birth cohort consists of all the males, females, or both, who were born in a given year. A marriage cohort consists of all the men, women, or both, who were married in a given year.

Death rate (sometimes called the "crude death rate")—Number of deaths in one year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Demographic transition—Within a given country or group of countries, the transition from a condition of high fertility and high mortality to a condition of substantially lower fertility and mortality.

Demography—Statistical analysis and description of population groups in terms of distribution, vital rates, age and sex.

Dependency ratio—In a given population, the ratio of nonworkers to workers (multiplied by 100 to give a whole number). Nonworkers are usually defined as persons under 15 and over 64; workers are those aged 15-64.

Fecundity—Biological capacity of a woman (or couple) to have children at a future time.

Fertility—Actual number of births occuring to a particular woman, couple, or population aggregate.

General fertility rate—Number of live births in one year per 1,000 females of childbearing age (usually defined as ages 15-49).

Growth rate—Increase or decrease in a population during a year (expressed as a percentage of the original population), as determined by natural increase or decrease and net migration.

Human ecology—Study of the growth, distribution and organization of human communities considering their interactions (such as competition and cooperation) and their relationship with a resource base.

Infant mortality rate—Ratio of infant deaths in a given year to live births in the same year. "Infant" refers to children under one year of age.

Life expectancy—Under given mortality conditions (that is, age-specific death rates), the average number of years of life remaining to males or females of a specified age.

Morbidity—Study of the frequency of disease and illness in a population, concerned with both incidence (the occurence of new observed cases) and prevalence (the number of persons affected by illness or specific illnesses at any given time).

Natural increase or decrease—Difference between births and deaths in a given population in a given period of time.

Net migration—In a given population, the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving through migration; this figure may be calculated for a specified year or period of years.

Sex ratio—Number of males per 100 females in a population.

Stable population—Population whose rate of growth or decline is constant, and in which the birth rate, death rate and age-sex structure are also constant.

Stationary population—Stable population which does not increase or decrease in size.

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   Thirteen papers for the general reader on many aspects of population growth.

2. Appleman, Philip. *The Silent Explosion.* Boston: Beacon Press, 1965. 161pp. $4.98.
   Account of the economic and social effects of overpopulation and their implications for the United States.

3. Cook, Robert C., and J. Lecht. *People!: An Introduction to the Study of Population.* Washington, D. C.: Columbia Books, 1968. 63pp. $1.50.
   Introduction for the general reader to the problems of population growth in the world today, originally prepared for secondary schools but suitable for general readers.

4. Fisher, Tadd. *Our Overcrowded World.* New York: Parent's Magazine Press, 1969. 256pp. $4.50.
   World population growth seen in broad perspective; a readable presentation of basic demographic data and their implications.

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   Essays by authorities of varied backgrounds on the population question; contributors deal with population and economics, humanities, mores, peace, biological principles and religion.

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    Descriptive text with visual representations of the population explosion—its causes, consequences and possible solutions.

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1. Borgstrom, Georg. *The Hungry Planet.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1965. 487pp. $2.95.
   Well-documented presentation of the dilemma posed by increasing human populations and decreasing resources; special emphasis on gap between well-fed and undernourished peoples of the world.

2. Brown, Harrison. *The Challenge of Man's Future.* New York: Viking Press, 1954. 290pp. $5.00.
   Call for action to maintain a desirable balance between population and resources as a necessary step toward survival.

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   Early discussion of the modern population dilemma, its causes and the policies needed to deal with it; includes a section on problems of eugenics.

4. Freedman, Ronald, ed. *Population: The Vital Revolution.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1964. 274pp. $1.45.
   Brief, authoritative essays on major aspects of contemporary population trends, originally prepared for the Voice of America.

5. Hauser, Philip M. *Population Perspectives.* New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1961. 163pp. $3.50.
   Elaboration of three lectures in the Brown and Haley Lecture Series at the University of Puget Sound, March 1960, on changes in population size, composition and distribution; stresses trends in the United States.

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   Three essays—Malthus's classic statement and Huxley's and Osborn's more current discussions, particularly with regard to underdeveloped nations—provide a broad perspective on the population problem.

7. Mudd, Stuart, ed. *The Population Crisis and the Uses of World Resources.* Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1964. 562pp. $11.00.
   Wide-ranging essays on population growth, its economic, social and political consequences, regional patterns, the role of biology, the consumption of world resources and programs to restrain population increase.

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   Analyzing some extreme theories of population, Sauvy discusses the problem of supporting a growing population and describes attempts to control fertility.

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    Sociological analysis of selected population trends, problems and controversies in the contemporary world, especially the United States.

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    Broad account of the destruction of America's natural surroundings by an affluent, growing population.

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    Excellent, brief introduction to the main aspects of the population dilemma.

13. United Nations. *The Future Growth of World Population.* New York: United Nations, 1958. 75pp. Out of print.

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    Personal, unorthodox approach to selected problems of population growth; the increase of wealth in certain favored regions of increasing population, their attraction of migrants and the unmanageable spread of their cities.

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    Analysis of the views of British scientist Lord C. P. Snow and Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov on population, hunger and great-power politics, with a call for Soviet-U.S. cooperation and institutions to deal with the crisis.

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   Comparative work stressing demography as a unique systematic discipline; in covering the subfields of demography, key data are presented to verify or support the generalizations being made; an extensive bibliography follows each section.

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    Analysis of fertility decline in 19th-century England.
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    General review of world population history during the modern era up to the early 1930s, particularly in Europe and "Europe Overseas"; detailed analysis of migration. (First published in 1936.)
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    Twenty-seven essays on the history of population of Europe and the United States.
7. Himes, Norman E. *Medical History of Contraception.* New York: Gamut Press, 1964. 521pp. $8.50.
    Review of the history of contraception; includes discussion of medical, social and economic implications.
8. Population Reference Bureau. "How Many People Have Ever Lived on Earth?". *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XVIII, No. 1 (February 1962). 18pp. $.50.
    Historical review of population growth from man's beginnings to 1962.
9. Rossiter, W. S. *A Century of Population Growth: 1790-1900.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967. 303pp. $15.00.
    Historical presentation of U.S. census data from colonial times to 1900.

10. Russell, J. C. "Late Ancient and Medieval Population." *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society,* Vol. 48, Part 3 (June 1958). Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1958. 152pp. Out of print.

    Discusses the late Roman Empire and traces the demographic development of Europe and the Mediterranean countries through the Middle Ages.

11. Spengler, Joseph J. *France Faces Depopulation.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1938. 313pp. Out of print.

    Description of the demographic history of France to the mid-1930s, with particular emphasis on fears of depopulation.

12. Woytinsky, Wladimir S., and Emma S. *World Population and Production.* New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1953. 1,268pp. Out of print.

    International demographic trends and their relationships with agriculture, energy, mining, manufacturing and standards of living.

13. Wrigley, E. A. *Industrial Growth and Population Change.* Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1961. 193pp. 37s/6p.

    Historical review of the relationship between population growth and industrial development, with emphasis on the demographic history of northwest Europe.

II. Demographic Methods

1. Barclay, George W. *Techniques of Population Analysis.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958. 311pp. $5.75.

    General introduction to demographic research procedures for persons without previous experience in analyzing demographic statistics; advanced mathematical background not required.

2. Benjamin, Bernard. *Demographic Analysis.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1969. 160pp. $6.50.

    Short manual explaining demographic methods to the general reader and showing the relationship between population trends and social change.

3. Cox, Peter R. *Demography.* 3rd ed. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1960. 346pp. $5.50.

    Account of principles and methods in the study of population, including the collection, analysis and use of population data.

4. Jaffe, A. J. *Handbook of Statistical Methods for Demographers.* Washington, D. C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1951. 278pp. Out of print.

    Standard treatment of the methodology of population analysis; includes readings on specific techniques.

5. Keyfitz, Nathan. *Introduction to Mathematics of Population.* Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1968. 450pp. $13.50.

    Advanced presentation of mathematical procedures for studying population dynamics.

6. Scott, Ann H. *Census, U.S.A.* New York: Seabury Press, 1968. 228pp. $5.95.

    Excellent description of the work of the U.S. Census Bureau and its relationship to the social, economic and political life of the American people; charts and graphs are particularly helpful.

7. Spiegelman, Mortimer. *Introduction to Demography.* Rev. ed. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 514pp. $15.00.

    Discussion of the methods of collecting and utilizing demographic statistics; though written primarily for actuarial students, the revised edition contains an extensive discussion of the demography of the United States and Canada, as well as chapters on education and socio-economic class as demographic variables.

8. United Nations. *Handbook of Population Census Methods.* 3 Vols. Sales No. 1958, XVII. 6. New York: United Nations, 1958. 164pp., 79pp., 78pp. $1.50/vol.

    Detailed description of census procedures intended to aid in the collection of international census data on demographic, economic and social characteristics.

9. United Nations. *Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods.* Sales No. 1955, XVII. 1. New York: United Nations, 1955. 258pp. $3.50.

    Explores current methods in vital statistics, recommends statistical standards and presents uniform definitions and procedures to promote international comparability of data.

10. Wolfenden, Hugh H. *Population Statistics and Their Composition.* Rev. ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954. 254pp. Out of print.

    Written by an actuary, this book gives a brief history of census and vital statistics registration systems and discusses the reliability of the data derived from them; analyzes procedures for estimating population and explains the mathematical relationship between births, deaths and population growth.

III. Demographic Data

Basic demographic data are of two types: census and vital statistics. Census data are collected from a population or a sample of a population through questionnaires or interviews. Vital statistics are derived through registration of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and other events as they occur.

A. UNITED STATES: CENSUS DATA AND VITAL STATISTICS

1. Grove, Robert D., and Alice M. Hetzel. *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960.* Public Health Service Publication No. 1677. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. 881pp. $5.25.

    Summarizes past and present trends in mortality and natality rates, with statistics on life expectancy, marriage and divorce, as well as data derived from the U.S. Census of Population.

2. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960.* (Summary volume). Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. 477pp. $2.50.

3. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *County and City Data Book.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. Published irregularly. $5.50.

    Compact presentation of numerous statistical data for each county and selected cities; descriptive text and source notes are included to aid in the interpretation of figures.

4. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1960. 154pp. $6.00.

    Compilation of more than 8,000 statistical time-series data on American demographic, social and economic development from 1610 to 1957; definitions of terms, a descriptive text and source notes enable the reader to understand the data furnished.

5. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Historical Statistics of the United States, Continuation to 1962: Revisions.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1965. 154pp. $1.00.

    Continuation of the earlier publication (item 4) carrying forward time-series still current and adding others that complement or substitute for series discontinued since 1956.

6. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. Published annually. $5.75.

    Published since 1878, a summary of statistics documenting the social, political and economic structure of the United States.

7. U.S. Public Health Service. *Vital Statistics of the United States.* Vol. I., Natality; Vol. II., Mortality; Vol. III., Marriage and Divorce. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. Published annually. Prices vary per volume.

    National statistics of births, deaths and marriages and divorces, prepared and published by the National Center for Health Statistics.

8. Wattenberg, Ben J., in collaboration with Richard M. Scammon. *This U.S.A.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1965. 520pp. $7.95.

    Presents the first popularized account of the results of a specific U.S. population census—that of 1960—with summary tabulations; much of the book is a polemical interpretation of selected aspects of the data.

B. INTERNATIONAL DATA

1. Keyfitz, Nathan, and Wilhelm Flieger. *World Population: An Analysis of Vital Data.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968. 672pp. $16.50.

    Wealth of demographic statistics for different countries over varying periods of time; includes both basic data and refined measures.
2. Office of Population Research, Princeton University, and Population Association of America, Inc. *Population Index.* (Statistical appendix). Princeton. Published quarterly. $10.00.

    Each issue of the *Population Index* has a short section of current intercensal demographic data, such as population estimates for countries throughout the world, annual rates of growth, current fertility and life expectations.
3. Population Reference Bureau. *World Population Data Sheet.* Washington, D. C. Published annually. $.25.

    In tabular form, a listing of current populations, vital statistics, growth rates, population under 15 and latest per capita Gross National Product figures for over 135 countries.
4. United Nations. *Demographic Yearbook.* New York: United Nations. Published annually since 1949. $17.50.

    Basic demographic statistics for over 200 countries and territories assembled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from official publications and from data transmitted in monthly and annual questionnaires by national statistical services or similar offices in these countries.
5. United Nations. *Statistical Yearbook.* New York: United Nations. Published annually since 1949. $17.50.

    Statistical data for over 200 countries and territories covering a wide range of economic and social subjects.

IV. Fertility: Cultural, Psychological, Economic and Biological Determinants of Human Reproduction

1. Freedman, Ronald. "The Sociology of Human Fertility: A Trend Report and Bibliography." *Current Sociology.* Vols. X, XI, No. 2 (1961-1962). 121pp. Out of print.

    Survey of trends and issues in research on human fertility since the end of World War II, with an extensive annotated bibliography.
2. Greep, Roy O. *Human Fertility and Population Problems.* Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Publishing Co., 1963. 278pp. $1.75.

    Consideration of bio-medical, socio-economic and cultural aspects of high fertility, with a focus on what might be done about it.
3. Henshaw, Paul. *Adaptive Human Fertility.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1955. 322pp. Out of print.

    Problems of human fertility and population growth with focus on fertility control.
4. Liu, William T., ed. *Family and Fertility.* Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press, 1967. 257pp. $9.95.

    Papers of the Fifth Notre Dame Conference on Population discuss the relationships between family structure and reproductive behavior, past, present and future.
5. Lorimer, Frank. *Culture and Human Fertility.* Zurich: UNESCO, 1954. 514pp. Out of print.

    Anthropological approach to the study of social and cultural factors affecting fertility in nonindustrial societies.

6. Milbank Memorial Fund. *Thirty Years of Research in Human Fertility: Retrospect and Prospect*. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1959. 157pp. $1.00.
   Discussion of trends and measures of fertility, data on fecundity and contraception, and social and psychological factors affecting fertility during the past thirty years.
7. Nag, Moni. *Factors Affecting Human Fertility in Non-Industrialized Societies; A Cross-Cultural Study*. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press, 1968. 227pp. $6.50.
   Cross-cultural study of fertility and some of the factors related to it, mostly in pre-literate societies.
8. Szabady, Egon., ed. *Studies on Fertility and Social Mobility*. Budapest: Akademie Kiado, 1964. 331pp. $6.00.
   Discussion of problems in fertility and birth control; interaction between demographic and economic factors.
9. Westoff, Charles G., Robert G. Potter, and Philip C. Sagi. *The Third Child: A Study in the Prediction of Fertility*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963. 293pp. $6.50.
   Analysis of variations in attitudes toward family planning, the relationship between effective planning and desired family size, the ability of couples to predict occurence of a third birth, and the influence on fertility of such factors as social mobility, socio-economic status, a Catholic school education and the 1957-58 economic recession.
10. Whelpton, Pascal K., Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson. *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966. 443pp. $7.50.
    Projections of births and population for the United States to 1985; analyzes birth expectations and actual births for groups of couples differing in age, religion, education, income, place of residence and other socio-economic characteristics.
11. Whelpton, Pascal K., and Clyde V. Kiser, eds. *Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility*. 5 Vols. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1950. 1,372pp. $1.00/vol.
    Five volumes of papers on the first major sample survey relating social norms about fertility and family planning to actual fertility and a large number of demographic, economic and psychological variables.
12. Wunderlich, Gooloo S. *Education of Women*. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Vital Statistics Series 22, No. 6, (1963). Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office. 46pp. $.40.
    Discussion of number of births in terms of family income and education in the United States.

V. Marriage, Family Structure, Marriage Dissolution

1. Bell, Norman W., and Ezra F. Vogel, eds. *A Modern Introduction to the Family*. New York: Free Press, 1960. 769pp. $9.95.
   Readings on economics, anthropology, psychiatry and sociology and their relation to the family.
2. Blood, Robert O., Jr. *Marriage*. New York: Free Press, 1965. 515pp. $6.95.
   Discussion of how personal relationships are developed in the processes of courtship and marriage.
3. Blood, Robert O., Jr., and Donald M. Wolfe. *Husbands and Wives*. New York: Free Press, 1960. 293pp. $2.45.
   Study of a cross-section of an entire community with data for a sample of farm families; deals with marriage patterns and husband-wife relationships.
4. Carter, Hugh, and Alexander Plateris. *Trends in Divorce and Family Disruption*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare *Indicators* (September 1963). pp. V-XIV. $1.00.
   Discusses legal grounds for divorce and the characteristics of persons involved in separations, divorces and remarriage.
5. Coale, Ansley J., *et al. Aspects of the Analysis of Family Structure*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1965. 248pp. $6.00.
   Highly theoretical approach to the problems of comparative family structure.

6. Geiger, J. Kent. *The Family in Soviet Russia.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 381pp. Price n.a.
   Detailed view of the changing Russian family; discusses family policy, birth rates, contraception and abortion.
7. Goode, William J. *World Population and Family Patterns.* New York: Free Press, 1963. 432pp. $9.95.
   Discusses the changing family in Japan, China, India, the West, sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab countries in the last fifty years.
8. International Labor Organization. *Women Workers in a Changing World.* Geneva: International Labor Organization, 1963. 133pp. $1.50.
   Discusses employment and conditions of work for women and the effects on families.
9. National Manpower Council. *Work in the Lives of Married Women.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. 220pp. $4.75.
   Working wives and mothers and the consequences for family life.
10. Nimkoff, M. F., ed. *Comparative Family Systems.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1965. 402pp. $6.95.
    Analysis of changes in family systems throughout the world.
11. Ogburn, William F. *Technology and the Changing Family.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1955. 329pp. $6.95.
    Studies the patterns of family change and their causes.
12. Sussman, Marvin B., ed. *Sourcebook on Marriage and the Family.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1968. 594pp. $5.50.
    Using life-cycle plan of organization, discusses socialization, urban kinship systems, cross-cultural perspectives and functional family problems.
13. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Children's Bureau, and the Population Reference Bureau. *The Nation's Youth.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. 108pp. $1.00.
    Graphic presentation of youth in the United States; percent of the total population, rural-urban distribution, family composition, income of families, health, education, employment, child care, juvenile delinquency, military service, and teen-age mothers, married and unmarried.

VI. Mortality and Morbidity

1. Benjamin, Bernard. *Health and Vital Statistics.* London: George Allen & Unwin, 1968. 307pp. $12.50.
   Review of measurement problems in the study of health, sources of data and methods of analysis.
2. Benjamin, Bernard. *Social and Economic Factors Affecting Mortality.* Paris: Mouton Press, 1965. 88pp. $3.50.
   Study of mortality in terms of employment, social status, housing, nutrition, marital status, education and culture.
3. Dublin, Louis I., Alfred J. Lotka, and Mortimer Spiegelman. *Length of Life: A Study of the Life Table.* New York: Ronald Press, 1949. 379pp. $10.00.
   Technical study of advances in health and longevity, with emphasis on the social and scientific achievements which have brought them about.
4. Lilienfeld, Abraham, and Alice Gilford, eds. *Chronic Diseases and Public Health.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. 846pp. $15.00.
   Discussion of the natural history of chronic diseases.
5. Milbank Memorial Fund. *Trends and Differentials in Mortality.* Papers presented at the 1955 annual conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1956. Out of print.
   Survey of recent trends in mortality in underdeveloped and developed countries.

6. Singer, Charles, and E. Ashworth Underwood. *A Short History of Medicine.* 2nd ed. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. 854pp. $10.00.
   Historical review of medical progress and discoveries from prehistoric times to the present; includes a section on demographic and vital statistics and their relation to a study of medical progress.
7. United Nations. *Selected Papers and Summaries: Fertility, Family Planning and Mortality.* Proceedings of the Belgrade World Population Conference, August 30-September 10, 1965. Vol. II. New York: United Nations, 1967. 510pp. $7.50.
   Discusses the levels and trends of mortality and their relation to public health and to economic and social factors.
8. United Nations. *The Situation and Recent Trends of Mortality in the World.* Population Bulletin, No. 6 (1963). New York: United Nations, 1963. 210pp. $2.50.
   Detailed statistical analysis of global trends in mortality.
9. World Health Organization. *Trends in the Study of Morbidity and Mortality.* Public Health Papers 27. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1965. 196pp. $2.75.
   Discussion of the study of morbidity and mortality in developed and developing countries.

VII. Migration and Population Distribution

A. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (See also regional listings)

1. Bertram, G. C. L. *West Indian Immigration.* London: Eugenics Society, 1958. 24pp. 1s/6d.
   Discussion of West Indian migration to the United Kingdom.
2. Bouscaren, Anthony T. *International Migration since 1945.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963. 176pp. $6.00.
   Trends in international migration since the end of World War II.
3. Cowan, Helen I. *British Immigration to British North America.* Toronto: Toronto University Press, 1961. 321pp. $7.50.
   Discussion of emigration to Canada from England and its effects, with a study of the people involved.
4. Dedijir, Stevan. "The Brain Drain: An Age-Old Problem." *European Community,* No. 127 (September 1969). pp. 3-5. Free.
   Historical discussion of the phenomenon whereby scholars have migrated to areas in which they are intellectually challenged and economically secure.
5. Frumkin, Gregory. *Population Changes in Europe since 1939.* New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1951. 191pp. Out of print.
   Analysis of migration and other population changes in 24 European countries during World War II and after; contains tables and explanation of methods used.
6. Govorchin, Gerald Gilbert. *Americans from Yugoslavia.* Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida Press, 1961. 352pp. $8.50.
   Yugoslavians and their immigration into the United States discussed in terms of occupation, religion and education.
7. Grebler, Leo, *et al. Mexican Immigration to the United States: The Record and Its Implication.* Mexican-American Study Project Advance Report. Los Angeles: University of California, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1965. 106pp. Out of print.
   Historical and statistical account of Mexican immigration to the United States with emphasis on how this differed from earlier immigrations from Europe.
8. Handlin, Oscar. *The Uprooted: The Epic Story of Great Migrations That Made the American People.* New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1951. 310pp. $1.95.
   Classic discussion of how American society was shaped by massive immigration.

9. Kirk, Dudley. *Europe's Population in the Interwar Years.* New York: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers, 1967. 307pp. $7.50.
   Migration within Europe related to the populations of the sending countries and socio-economic trends. (First published in 1946.)

10. Kulischer, Eugene. *Europe on the Move: War and Population Changes, 1917-1947.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1948. 377pp. Out of print.
   Dislocations and relocations of populations during the two World Wars are measured and analyzed.

11. Milbank Memorial Fund. *Selected Studies of Migration Since World War II.* Proceedings of the 34th Annual Conference, Part III. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1958. 224pp. $1.00.
   Collection of articles on international and internal migration; presents substantive findings and discusses methodology.

12. Pan American Health Organization. *Migration of Health Personnel, Scientists, and Engineers from Latin America.* Washington, D. C.: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 1966. 118pp. $1.50.
   Study of migration and the forces involved, with consideration of how trained personnel can be induced to remain in their own countries.

13. Population Reference Bureau. "The Brain Drain: Fact or Fiction?" By Dr. Walter Adams. *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXV, No. 3 (June 1969). 32pp. $.50.
   Documented study of the immigration of skills, focusing on causes, consequences and solutions; places burden of responsibility for the phenomenon on the donor countries.

14. Taft, Donald, and Richard Robbins. *International Migrations: The Immigrant in the Modern World.* New York: Ronald Press, 1955. 670pp. Out of print.
   Trends, causes and consequences of international migration presented in a comprehensive manner.

B. INTERNAL MIGRATION

1. Bogue, Donald J., Henry S. Shyrock, Jr., and A. Haermann Siegfried. *Subregional Migration in the United States, 1935-40.* 2 Vols. Oxford, Ohio: Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Vol. I—1953, Vol. II—1957. Out of print.
   Detailed analysis of the 1940 census (special tabulations) examining streams of migration between areas in the United States.

2. Hernandez Alvarez, Jose. *Return Migration to Puerto Rico.* Population Monograph Series, No. 1. Berkeley, Calif.: Institute of International Studies, 1967. 153pp. $2.00.
   Study of migration back to Puerto Rico as industrialization and urbanization within the country have stimulated economic activity.

3. Herrick, Bruce H. *Urban Migration and Economic Development in Chile.* M.I.T. Monographs in Economics, No. 6. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1966. 126pp. $5.00.
   Discussion of Chile's economic development and internal migration with attention to shifts in urban population and changes in the structure of the labor force.

4. Noziri, Shigeo. *Internal Migration of Rural Population in Japan.* Tokyo: Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, 1965. 184pp. Price n.a.
   Interrelationships between rural out-migration and social and economic characteristics.

5. Schultz, T. Paul. *Population Growth and Internal Migration in Colombia.* Pub. No. RM-5765-RC-AID. Washington, D. C. and Santa Monica, Calif.: Agency for International Development and Rand Corp., 1969. 104pp. $3.00.
   Study of increasing movement in and near the cities of Colombia due to population growth and migration, including an examination of economic migration from rural areas.

6. Shyrock, Henry S., Jr. *Population Mobility within the United States.* Chicago: University of Chicago Community and Family Study Center, 1964. 470pp. Out of print.

   Mobility in the United States analyzed historically in terms of geographic variation, age, sex and color with attention to gross and net migration, streams of migration and urban-rural and other types of residence.

7. Thomas, Dorothy Swaine, and Simon Kuznets. *Population Redistribution and Economic Growth: United States, 1870-1950.* Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, Vol. I—1957, Vol. II—1960, Vol. III—1964. 141pp. Out of print.

   Study of internal migration and population redistribution by residence among different areas of the nation with consideration of the impact on economic growth and development.

8. United Nations. *World Population Conference, 1965.* Vol. IV. New York: United Nations, 1967. 557pp. $5.50.

   Selected papers on migration in different countries of the world; includes discussion of urbanization and economic development.

9. Woodson, Carter G. *A Century of Negro Migration.* New York: Russell & Russell, 1969. 221pp. $9.00.

   Negro migration since the Civil War in the United States.

10. Zachariah, K. C. *A Historical Study of Internal Migration in the Indian Sub-Continent, 1901-1931.* New York: Asia Publishing House, 1964. 297pp. Out of print.

    Analysis of internal migration on the basis of census data collected during the period 1901-1931.

C. RURAL—URBAN—SUBURBAN DISTRIBUTION

1. Beyer, Glenn, ed. *The Urban Explosion in Latin America.* Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1967. 360pp. $9.75.

   Series of articles on social, demographic, political, economic, historical and other important aspects of urbanization.

2. Bogue, Donald J. *Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1900-1950.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1953. 76pp. $.55.

   Analyzes population growth and distribution in metropolitan areas and discusses the effects of size, regional location and other factors in differential growth between central cities and metropolitan rings.

3. Bogue, Donald J., and Calvin L. Beale. *Economic Areas of the United States.* New York: Free Press, 1961. 1,162pp. $4.95.

   Discusses population distribution, economic and social conditions in state economic areas of the United States.

4. Breese, Gerald, ed. *The City in Newly Developing Countries.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969. 556pp. $4.95.

   Basic study of the cities of newly developing countries, presented by means of various readings on urbanization and the changing cities themselves; includes readings on the role of population growth as it affects these areas of study.

5. Copp, James H., ed. *Our Changing Rural Society: Perspectives and Trends.* Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1964. 354pp. $4.95.

   Describes the changing rural population of the United States in terms of population distributions, power, community and social change.

6. Hathaway, Dale E., J. Allan Beegle, and W. Keith Bryant. *People of Rural America.* Census Monograph Series. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1960. 289pp. $3.50.

   Discusses rural population distribution in the United States and evaluates residence categories used in delineating this group.

7. Hauser, Philip M., and Leo F. Schnore, eds. *The Study of Urbanization.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1965. 554pp. $9.75.

   Collection of essays on the scientific study of cities by several disciplines, including demography.

8. Hauser, Philip M., ed. *Urbanization in Latin America.* New York: International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 1961. 331pp. $4.50.
   Papers of a UNESCO Conference concerned with factors affecting urbanization in Latin America.
9. Hawley, Amos H. *The Changing Shape of Metropolitan America: Deconcentration since 1920.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1956. 177pp. $4.00.
   Discusses population redistribution within U.S. metropolitan areas from 1920 to 1950, emphasizing the relation of population change to distance from central cities.
10. Hoover, Edgar M., and Raymond Vernon. *Anatomy of a Metropolis: The Changing Distribution of People and Jobs within the New York Metropolitan Region.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959. 345pp. $1.45.
    Changing population and job distribution patterns within the New York metropolitan region.
11. Johnson, James H. *Urban Geography: An Introductory Analysis.* New York: Pergamon Press, 1967. 188pp. $4.00.
    General introduction to urban geography, including sections on population distribution and occupations.
12. Kuper, Hilda, ed. *Urbanization and Migration in West Africa.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1965. 227pp. $6.95.
    Essays on urbanization and migration in terms of geography, history, anthropology, political science and economics.
13. Perloff, Harvey S., and Lowdon Wingo, Jr., eds. *Issues in Urban Economics.* Paperback. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. 668pp. $5.00.
    Papers describing a range of problems encountered in the field of urban economics; includes population density, size of cities, growth of cities and other factors affecting urban development.
14. Taeuber, Karl E. and Alma F. *Negroes in Cities.* Chicago: Aldine Press, 1965. 353pp. $9.75.
    U.S. Negro residential segregation and processes of neighborhood change statistically analyzed.

VIII. Population Structure*

A. AGE AND SEX

1. Coale, Ansley J. *How the Age Distribution of a Human Population is Determined.* Cold Spring Harbor Symposium on Quantitative Biology, Vol. XXII. Reprinted as a Bobbs-Merrill Reprint S-358. Indianapolis, Ind. 1957. pp. 193-202. $.25.
   Analysis of the age distribution of a closed female population, with a discussion of how fertility and mortality levels affect a stable population.
2. Lorimer, Frank. "Dynamics of Age Structure in a Population with Initially High Fertility and Mortality." *Population Bulletin,* No. 1. New York: United Nations, 1951. 57pp. $.60.
   Investigation of the possible effects of change in vital rates on the age composition of a population with high fertility and mortality.
3. Rosset, Edward. *Aging Process of Population.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1964. 478pp. $12.00.
   Discussion of quantitative and qualitative determinants of age structure in modern societies.
4. Sheldon, Harry D., and Clark Tibbitts. *The Older Population of the United States.* Census Monograph Series. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958. 233pp. $6.00.
   1950 census monograph which analyzes the age structure of the population in relation to employment, income and living arrangements.

* The economic effects of various age-sex patterns are discussed in many of the works listed under Population and Economic Development, Section XIV, pgs. 34-36.

5. United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe. *Population Structure in European Countries.* New York: United Nations, 1966. 115pp. $1.50.

   Tables and pyramids showing age and sex and marital status distributions for Europe.

6. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *The Aging of Populations and Its Economic and Social Implications.* New York: United Nations, 1956. 168pp. $1.75.

   Trends and differentials in aging, causes of aging, and economic and social implications.

B. LABOR FORCE AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

1. Bancroft, Gertrude. *The American Labor Force: Its Growth and Changing Composition.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958. 256pp. $7.50.

   Analysis of labor force patterns in the United States with emphasis on historical trends.

2. Blau, Peter M., and Otis Dudley Duncan. *The American Occupational Structure.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1967. 520pp. $14.95.

   Study of the American occupational structure and factors influencing occupational mobility based on a large-scale survey of men in the United States and their work histories.

3. Durand, John D. *The Labor Force in the United States, 1890-1960.* New York: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers, 1968. 284pp. $7.50.

   Population variables and their effect on the size and composition of the active and potential labor force.

4. International Labor Organization. *Manpower Planning and Employment Policy in Economic Development: Eighth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation.* Report II. Geneva: International Labor Office, 1966. 211pp. Free if available.

   Problems of American countries in relation to employment policy and manpower planning; policies which might counter these problems are suggested.

5. Jaffe, A. J., and R. O. Carleton. *Occupational Mobility in the United States, 1930-1960.* New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia University, 1964. 105pp. $3.00.

   Study of mobility in occupation and patterns of work in the United States using a cohort analysis approach with the data from successive decennial censuses.

6. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *Demographic Aspects of Manpower: Sex and Age Patterns of Participation in Economic Activities.* Report I. New York: United Nations, 1956. 88pp. $1.00.

   Effects of sex and age, marital status and fertility on the size and composition of the economically active population.

C. ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

1. Bernard, Jessie. *Marriage and Family among Negroes.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966. 160pp. $1.95.

   Analysis of the history of the Negro people in America and their family life.

2. Bogue, Donald J. *The Population of the United States.* Chapter 23. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959. pp. 688-709. $19.95.

   Based on results of a 1957 census survey and on two surveys by National Opinion Research Center, this chapter presents tabular data on distribution of the population by religious affiliations, population characteristics of religious groups, their fertility, educational, occupational and income status.

3. Davis, John P. *The American Negro Reference Book.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966. 969pp. $24.95.

   Summary of current information on the demographic and other aspects of Negro life in America presented in historical detail.

4. Davison, Robert B. *Black British: Immigrants to England.* London: Oxford University Press, 1966. 170pp. $5.60.

   Study of the Negro immigration into England and the factors involved.

5. Firstman, Hazel, *et al. A Study on Catholic Marriage in the United States.* San Francisco: University of San Francisco, 1968. 166pp. Price n.a.

   Findings of a two-and-a-half-year study exploring the influences of Catholicism on Catholic marriage, family planning attitudes and behavior, and attitudes toward sexuality.

6. Glazer, Nathan, and Daniel P. Moynihan. *Beyond the Melting Pot: The Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians and Irish of New York City.* Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. and Harvard Press, 1963. 360pp. $7.50.

   Discussion of the role of ethnicity in New York City, describing the life and cultures of the groups listed in the title.

7. Lenski, Gerhard. *The Religious Factor.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1961. 414pp. $1.75.

   Study of the consequences of religious beliefs and practices in American society in relation to family patterns, education and other social indices.

8. Myrdal, Gunnar. *An American Dilemma.* 2 Vols. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1962. $3.45/vol.

   Classical study of the population, family and social structure of Negro Americans, including an analysis of the problematical position of Negro Americans within the larger U.S. society. (First published in 1944.)

9. U.S. Department of Labor. *The Negroes in the United States.* Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin No. 1511. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. 241pp. $1.25.

   Data and analysis of Negro population trends, employment, income and poverty.

D. SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

1. Kahl, Joseph A. *The American Class Structure.* New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1966. 310pp. $7.50.

   Summary of local and national studies of class structure and an analysis of this structure in the United States.

2. Miller, Herman P. *Income Distribution in the United States.* Census Monograph Series. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. 306pp. $2.25.

   Analyzes the changing distribution of U.S. income over time and variations in income among different population sectors.

3. Miller, Herman P. *Rich Man, Poor Man: The Distribution of Income in America.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1964. 260pp. $4.95.

   Discusses income distribution in the United States with an emphasis on the lower economic strata.

4. Reid, Margaret. *Housing and Income.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962. 415pp. $7.50.

   A highly technical study of relationships between housing and income; treats variables of age, birth rate, family size, population and mobility.

5. Reiss, Albert J., *et al. Occupations and Social Status.* New York: Free Press, 1962. 305pp. $6.95.

   A discussion of occupational prestige, using a socioeconomic index of census occupational categories.

IX. National and Regional Studies

A. AFRICA

1. Brass, William, *et al. The Demography of Tropical Africa.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968. 539pp. $15.00.

   Demographic discussion concentrating on case studies for the Republic of the Congo, French-language territories, Portuguese territories, the Sudan and Nigeria, with some attention to the full region.

2. Caldwell, John C. *Population Growth and Family Change in Africa.* New York: Humanities Press, 1968. 222pp. $10.00.
   Analysis of the urban elite in Ghana, their population characteristics and reproductive behavior.
3. Frothingham, Nathaniel. *Population Concerns and Family Planning in Africa, South of the Sahara.* Boston: The Pathfinder Fund, 1968. 133pp. Price n.a.
   Presents the current status of demography in sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting training, statistics collection and research; examines history of family planning in Kenya, identifies obstacles to a successful family planning program and recommends improvements.
4. Hance, William A. "The Race Between Population and Resources." *Africa Report,* Vol. 13, No. 1 (January 1968). pp. 6-12. $1.00.
   Dismissing density as an index of overpopulation, article analyzes concept of "population pressure" and suggests that many African areas show impact of this phenomenon.
5. Lorimer, Frank. *Demographic Information on Tropical Africa.* Boston: Boston University Press, 1961. 207pp. $2.50.
   Analysis of fertility, mortality and nuptiality in tropical Africa with demographic case studies of areas studied by censuses or surveys.
6. Ominde, S. H. *Land and Population: Movement in Kenya.* Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1968. 196pp. $8.50.
   Detailed study of population dynamics and their relationship to available land in this East African state.
7. Smith, T. E., and J. G. C. Blacker. *Population Characteristics of the Commonwealth Countries of Tropical Africa.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1962. 72pp. $2.00.
   Broad assessment of the demographic situation in tropical Africa.
8. Stephens, Richard W. *Population Pressures in Africa, South of the Sahara.* Washington, D. C.: George Washington University Press, 1959. 48pp. Out of print.
   Case study of sub-Saharan population growth and its impact on resources.
9. Stevenson, Robert F. *Population and Political Systems in Tropical Africa.* New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1968. 306pp. $10.00.
   Population distribution and its relation to the evolution of indigenous states in tropical Africa.

B. ASIA

1. Barclay, George W. *A Report on Taiwan's Population.* (To the Joint Committee on Rural Reconstruction). Princeton: Office of Population Research, 1954. 120pp. $6.50.
   Surveys immediate post-war trends in the demography of Taiwan.
2. Barclay, George W. *Colonial Development and Population in Taiwan.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1954. 274pp. $6.00.
   Traces the demographic record in relation to social and economic change.
3. Concepción, Mercedes B. *Philippine Population in the Seventies.* Manila: Community Publishers, 1969. 469pp. Price n.a.
   Presentation of population facts, problems of population growth, policy issues for the '70s and action programs.
4. Davis, Kingsley. *The Population of India and Pakistan.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1951. 263pp. Out of print.
   Comprehensive monograph on population growth, now dated but still a standard source.
5. Driver, Edwin D. *Differential Fertility in Central India.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963. 263pp. $4.50.
   Discusses patterns of fertility and mortality among various social strata, analyzing factors which account for differential fertility.

6. Ho, Ping-ti. *Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959. 341pp. $6.00.
   Historical discussion of trends in China's population and an interpretation of the types of population data available.
7. Louka, Kathryn T. *The Role of Population in the Development of Southeast Asia.* Washington, D. C.: George Washington University Press, 1960. 50pp. $1.25.
   Population characteristics of Southeast Asia as they affect economic, political and social development.
8. Population Institute. *First Conference on Population, 1965.* Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1966. 519pp. Price n.a.
   Papers of a multidisciplinary conference on the population problem of the Philippines and the social and economic forces bearing on the problem.
9. Robinson, Warren C. *Studies in the Demography of Pakistan.* Pakistan: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1967. 225pp. $5.00.
   Series of four studies on different aspects of the population of Pakistan, emphasizing fertility and mortality.
10. Smith, T. E. *Population Growth in Malaya.* New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1952. 126pp. Out of print.
    Demographic development, future population trends and possible resulting problems in Malaya.
11. Taeuber, Irene B. *The Population of Japan.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1958. 461pp. $17.50.
    Major detailed work tracing the relation between Japan's population growth and socio-economic development.
12. Thompson, Warren S. *Population and Progress in the Far East.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1959. 443pp. $7.50.
    Discussion of demographic changes and their effect on population pressures in Japan, China, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southeast Asia, Taiwan and Korea.
13. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *The Mysore Population Study.* New York: United Nations, 1961. 443pp. $4.50.
    Household survey of trends and characteristics of the population of Mysore, India, and their relation to economic and social change.
14. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Size, Composition and Growth of the Population of Mainland China.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. 100pp. $.55.
    Population statistics of communist China with attention to methods and problems of the census and registration system.

C. EUROPE

1. Hollingsworth, T. H. *The Demography of the British Peerage.* London: Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics, 1964. 108pp. $3.25.
   Cohort analysis of the demographic characteristics of the English peerage: their fertility, mortality and marriages.
2. Mayer, Kurt B. *The Population of Switzerland.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1952. 314pp. $7.50.
   Comprehensive demographic analysis.
3. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Population of Hungary.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1958. 186pp. $1.00.
   Summary of demographic information available for Hungary.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Population of Poland.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1954. 198pp. $1.00.
   Summary of demographic information available for Poland.
5. U.S. Bureau of the Census. *The Population of Yugoslavia.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1954. 161pp. $1.00.
   Summary of demographic information available for Yugoslavia.

D. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1. Arriaga, Eduardo E. *New Life Tables for Latin American Populations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* Population Monograph Series, No. 3. Berkeley: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1968. 324pp. $2.75.
   Historical life tables for 17 Latin American countries, computed by a new method based on the stable population theory.

2. Collver, O. Andrew. *Birth Rates in Latin America: New Estimates of Historical Trends and Fluctuations.* Research Series, No. 7. Berkeley: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1965. 187pp. $2.50.
   Study of fertility trends in Latin America based on data from censuses and vital statistics of the countries themselves; reconstructs the history of fertility as far back as data are available.

3. Ducoff, Louis J. *Human Resources of Central America, Panama and Mexico, 1950-1980, in Relation to Some Aspects of Economic Development.* Mexico: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, 1960. 155pp. $2.00.
   Comprehensive analysis of the demography of Central America and its relation to economic development.

4. Milbank Memorial Fund. *Components of Population Change in Latin America.* New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1965. 384pp. $3.00.
   Discusses fertility, mortality and migration.

5. Milbank Memorial Fund. *Demography and Public Health in Latin America.* New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1964. 359pp. $2.50.
   Reviews the relationships between population trends and health in Latin American countries; includes evaluations of census data and vital statistics, demographic research, past and present, teaching and training facilities.

6. Mortara, Giorgio. *Characteristics of the Demographic Structure of the American Countries.* Washington, D. C.: Pan American Union, 1964. 198pp. $1.00.
   Analyses and comparisons of Latin American population data.

7. Population Reference Bureau. "Brazil: A Prodigy of Growth." *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXV, No. 4 (September 1969). 28pp. $.50.
   Discussion of population growth and its impact on economic development in Brazil; includes the major demographic aspects of modern Brazil.

8. Population Reference Bureau. "Mexico: The Problem of People." *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XX, No. 7 (November 1964). 32pp. $.50.
   Analysis of population growth in Mexico and its effects on efforts aimed at ameliorating poverty, illiteracy and disease.

9. Puffer, Ruth R., and G. Wynne Griffith. *Patterns of Urban Mortality.* Washington, D. C.: Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 1967. 353pp. Out of print.
   Comparative survey of urban communities in the Americas and in Bristol, England; analyzes causes of death to determine the dynamics of disease.

10. Roberts, George W. *The Population of Jamaica.* Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1957. 356pp. Out of print.
    Analysis of the demography of Jamaica through the use of census data and vital statistics; includes historical population growth and age, sex, education, race, occupation, internal and external migration, mortality and fertility, and prospects of growth.

11. Smith, T. Lynn. *Latin American Population Studies.* University of Florida Monographs, Social Sciences No. 8. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1960. 85pp. $2.00.
    Collection of selected reports written since 1951 on Latin American populations; includes population size, age, and sex composition, rate of reproduction, rural, urban migration and population growth.

12. Stycos, J. Mayone. *Human Fertility in Latin America: Sociological Perspectives.* Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1968. 318pp. $11.00.
    Study of fertility in Latin America based on several empirical studies conducted by the author, considering such topics as church and politics, attitudes toward family planning and family size, employment of females, education, culture, urbanization and other factors affecting fertility.
13. Stycos, J. Mayone, and Jorge Arias, eds. *Population Dilemma in Latin America.* Washington, D. C.: Potomac Books, 1966. 249pp. $2.45.
    Selections from a conference in Latin America concerned with the population problem.
14. Stycos, J. Mayone, and Kurt W. Back. *The Control of Human Fertility in Jamaica.* Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1964. 377pp. $8.75.
    Demographic analysis of the fertility of the rural and urban poor of Jamaica; discusses factors influencing fertility and a program for fertility control.
15. Waisanen, F. B., and Jerome T. Durlak. *A Survey of Attitudes Related to Costa Rican Population Dynamics.* San Jose: American International Association for Economic and Social Development, 1966. 189pp. Price n.a.
    Report of a national survey of population dynamics in Costa Rica; includes social, psychological, economic and cultural factors influencing views toward family planning and induced abortion.

E. MIDDLE EAST

1. Amin, Galal A. *Food Supply and Economic Development.* New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1966. 132pp. $7.50.
    The economic development of the United Arab Republic discussed in terms of food supply needed to feed a growing population.
2. Holler, Joanne E. *Population Growth and Social Change in the Middle East.* Washington, D. C.: George Washington University Press, 1964. 52pp. $1.25.
    Population growth and its relationship with agriculture and industry in the Middle East.
3. Karni, Azriel. "Birth Control in the U.A.R." *New Outlook: Middle East Monthly,* Vol. 11, No. 5 (June 1968). 11pp. $1.50/issue.
    A review of the methods, achievements and problems of the government-sanctioned family planning program in Egypt.
4. Yaukey, David. *Fertility Differences in a Modernizing Country: A Survey of Lebanese Couples.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1961. 204pp. $4.00.
    Analysis of results of a field study emphasizing fertility differentials in rural Lebanon.

F. NORTH AMERICA

1. Dauer, Carl C., Robert F. Korns, and Leonard M. Shuman. *Infectious Diseases.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 262pp. $5.00.
    Trends of morbidity and mortality in the United States from infectious diseases and from acute and chronic respiratory ailments; a source of data with demographic orientation.
2. DeJong, Gordon F. *Appalachian Fertility Decline: A Demographic and Social Analysis.* Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1968. 138pp. $5.00.
    Discusses out-migration and cultural factors as reasons for fertility decline among the people of Appalachia.
3. Eaton, Joseph W., and Albert J. Mayer. *Man's Capacity to Reproduce: The Demography of a Unique Population.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1954. 59pp. Out of print.
    Study of the fertility of the Hutterites as related to the theoretical maximum level of human fertility.

4. Glick, Paul C. *American Families.* Census Monograph Series. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1957. 240pp. $6.50.
   Detailed statistical study of the American family, past and present.
5. Grabill, Wilson H., Clyde V. Kiser, and Pascal K. Whelpton. *The Fertility of American Women.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958. 448pp. Out of print.
   Trends of reproduction in the United States since colonial days; discusses fertility rates by geographic and rural-urban residence, color, nativity, age, occupation, income and education.
6. Jacobson, Paul H. *American Marriage and Divorce.* New York: Rinehart & Co., 1959. 188pp. Out of print.
   Demographic analysis of the subject, covering trends and differentials in marriage and divorce.
7. Kiser, Clyde V., Wilson H. Grabill, and Arthur Campbell. *Trends and Variations in Fertility in the United States.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 338pp. $6.95.
   Levels, trends and differentials in U.S. fertility by geographical area, color, nativity, rural-urban residence and socio-economic status.
8. Lerner, Monroe, and Odin H. Anderson. *Health Progress in the United States, 1900-1960.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1963. 354pp. $6.50.
   Long-term study analyzing research studies and data to document advances in health, and examining causes of death.
9. National Academy of Sciences. *The Growth of U.S. Population.* National Research Council Publication 1279. Washington, D. C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1965. 25pp. $1.25.
   Analyzes problems of U.S. fertility and population control with attention to high fertility in low-income groups.
10. Population Reference Bureau. "Pockets of High Fertility in the United States." *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXIV, No. 2 (November 1968). 32pp. $.50.
    Analysis of high fertility in two U.S. religious sects, the Amish and the Hutterites, focusing on the influence of religious dogma and the consequence of rapid population growth.
11. Shapiro, Sam, Edward R. Schlesinger, and Robert E. L. Nesbitt. *Infant, Perinatal, Maternal and Childhood Mortality in the United States.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1968. 388pp. $7.95.
    Discussion of mortality in categories listed in the title in terms of long- and short-term trends, cause of death, sex of child, color and region.
12. Taeuber, Conrad and Irene. *The Changing Population of the United States.* Census Monograph Series. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958. 357pp. $10.00.
    Broad outline of the changing U.S. population, past and present; includes sections on population growth, demographic characteristics, fertility, mortality.
13. U.S. Public Health Service. *The Change in Mortality Trends in the United States.* Washington, D. C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1964. 43pp. $.40.
    Analyzes mortality trends by age, color, sex, and discusses future prospects for mortality decline.
14. Westoff, Charles F., *et al. Family Growth in Metropolitan America.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1961. 433pp. $10.00.
    A longitudinal study of mothers recently having a second child; conducted in the largest metropolitan areas of the United States.
15. Whelpton, Pascal K. *Cohort Fertility.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1954. 492pp. $10.00.
    Pioneering study of U.S. fertility using the cohort approach which Whelpton helped develop.
16. Whelpton, Pascal K., Arthur A. Campbell, and John E. Patterson. *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966. 443pp. $7.50.
    Projections of births and population for the U.S. to 1985; analyzes birth expectations and actual births for groups of couples differing in age, religion, education, etc.

G. OCEANIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

1. Hankinson, R. K. B., and Nani Soewondo, eds. *Family Planning and National Development.* London: International Planned Parenthood Federation, 1969. 260pp. Price n.a.

   Proceedings of a conference of eight I.P.P.F. member nations in Oceania and Southeast Asia, held at Bandung in June 1969, to review social, economic, medical and communications aspects of family planning programs.

2. McArthur, Norma. *Island Populations of the Pacific.* Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968. 381pp. $11.50.

   Population characteristics of the Pacific Islands.

3. Price, Charles A. *Southern Europeans in Australia.* (In association with the Australian National University). Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 1963. 342pp. $3.60.

   Traces the integration and assimilation of immigrants to Australia with attention to economic, social and geographic factors.

H. U.S.S.R.

1. Lorimer, Frank. *The Population of the Soviet Union: History and Prospects.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1946. 289pp. Out of print.

   Comprehensive study of the demographic characteristics of the Soviet population since the revolution in 1917.

2. Milbank Memorial Fund. *Population Trends in Eastern Europe, the U.S.S.R., and Mainland China.* New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1960. 336pp. $2.00.

   Wide-ranging collection of papers and discussions on demographic characteristics and change.

3. Population Reference Bureau. "Population Trends in the U.S.S.R." *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XVII, No. 6 (October 1961). 20pp. $.50.

   Demographic analysis of population trends, including discussion of age-sex composition, migration, rural-urban differentials, growth differentials, agricultural and food situation.

X. Population and Natural Resources

1. Barnett, Harold J., and Chandler Morse. *Scarcity and Growth.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1963. 288pp. $5.50.

   Discussion of population growth and the scarcity of resources, using recent statistical data.

2. Fisher, J. L., and N. Potter. *World Prospects for Natural Resources: Some Projections of Demand and Indicators of Supply to the Year 2000.* Washington, D. C.: Resources for the Future, 1964. 73pp. $1.50.

   Considers forecasts of international supply and demand in natural resources based on trends in per capita consumption, prices, costs and trade with special reference to the United States.

3. Landsberg, Hans H., *et al. Resources in America's Future: Pattern of Requirements and Availabilities, 1960-2000.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1963. 1,017pp. $15.00.

   A projection of America's resource use to the year 2000; includes discussion of products, services, and land, water and mineral resources.

4. Mudd, Stuart, ed. *The Population Crisis and the Use of World Resources.* Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1964. 562pp. $11.00.

   A collection of articles documenting pressures of population growth on natural resources.

5. Park, Charles F., Jr. *Affluence in Jeopardy.* San Francisco: Freeman, Cooper & Co., 1968. 368pp. $9.00.

   Noting that supplies of minerals and energy are limited, author argues that standards of living will fall if population growth is not controlled.

XI. Population, Land and Food Supply

1. Abel, Martin E., and Anthony S. Rojko. *World Food Situation: Prospects for World Grain Production, Consumption, and Trade.* Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 35. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1967. 29pp. $.25.
   Food needs analyzed for most of the world to 1980 in terms of projected population growth, increase in demand due to rising levels of living and prospects for increased agricultural production.

2. The American Assembly. *Overcoming World Hunger.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1969. 177pp. $4.95.
   Problems of food production and population are examined with proposals for reducing population growth and increasing food production.

3. American Society of Agronomy. *World Population and Food Supplies, 1980.* Special Publication 6. Edited by Matthias Stelly. Madison, Wis.: American Society of Agronomy, 1965. 50pp. Price n.a.
   Presentation of data on food and population needs of the next fifteen years; an international review.

4. Borgstrom, Georg. *Too Many.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1969. 369pp. $7.95.
   Discusses biological limitations of the planet in terms of "too many" people, emphasizing the problems of land, water and plant resources and the disproportionate allocation of these resources to the diets of the rich nations.

5. Brown, Lester R. *Man, Land and Food: Looking Ahead at World Food Needs.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. 153pp. $.50.
   Sobering account of the magnitude of population growth and its relationship to food scarcity.

6. Cepede, Michel, Francois Houtart, and Linus Grond. *Population and Food.* New York: Sheed & Ward, 1964. 461pp. $10.00.
   Discusses population growth and food supply, life expectancy, levels of living, aid to underdeveloped countries and the need for family planning to help provide enough food for everyone.

7. Cochrane, Willard W. *The World Food Problem: A Guardedly Optimistic View.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969. 331pp. $7.95.
   World food problem in historical perspective, with attention to social, political, economic and demographic factors affecting the problem.

8. Freeman, Orville L. *World without Hunger.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. 190pp. $5.95.
   An optimistic discussion of the current domestic and world agricultural situation in relation to food supply.

9. Johnson, Gale D. *The Struggle against World Hunger.* New York: Foreign Policy Association, 1967. 63pp. $.85.
   Analysis of food problems in the developing nations showing the need for a slowdown in population growth.

10. Kristensen, Thorkill. *The Food Problem in Developing Countries.* Washington, D. C.: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Publications Center, 1968. 114pp. $3.00.
    Discusses the food problem in terms of population growth, trade, aid and agricultural innovation.

11. Population Reference Bureau. "The Food-Population Dilemma." By Tadd Fisher. *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXIV, No. 4 (December 1968). 20pp. $.50.
    Contrasts optimistic views of the "green revolution" with the present and foreseeable inability of agriculture to adequately feed the world's growing human population.

12. President's Science Advisory Committee. *The World Food Problem.* Report of the Panel on the World Food Supply. 3 Vols. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. 127pp., 772pp., 332pp. $.60, $2.75, $1.25.

    Vol. I describes the worldwide problem and summarizes principal conclusions and recommendations; Vol. II discusses special problems requiring immediate attention in developing nations where populations are expanding rapidly; Vol. III presents reports on agricultural ecology, distribution systems, U.S. food and private foundation programs.

13. U.S. Congress, House of Representatives. Committee on Agriculture. *World War on Hunger.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. 704pp. Limited copies available from Committee.

    Report of comprehensive hearings on the problem of world hunger and what can be done about it.

XII. Population and Environment

A. GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

1. Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1962. 368pp. $5.95.

    Well-documented analysis of the use of pesticides to feed and protect the health of a growing population, and a study of their effects on man, the animal kingdom and the environment.

2. Darling, F. Fraser, and John P. Milton, eds. *Future Environments of North America.* Garden City, N. Y.: Natural History Press, 1966. 767pp. $12.50.

    Implications of man's increasing intrusions on his environment and an appraisal of the effects of growing population and increasing technology on the life systems of North America.

3. Dasmann, Raymond F. *A Different Kind of Country.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1968. 276pp. $6.95.

    Plea for the preservation of natural and man-made diversity against the pressures of technology and population growth.

4. Dasman, Raymond F. *An Environment Fit for People.* Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 421. Published in cooperation with the Conservation Foundation. New York: Public Affairs Committee, 1968. 28pp. $.25.

    Presents the new role of conservation as embracing both urban and rural communities; emphasizes the need to restrain population growth so that mankind will not endanger the environment for future generations.

5. Dasmann, Raymond F. *Environmental Conservation.* 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1968. 375pp. $7.95.

    Study of man's impact on nature in the United States, with a call for responsible action in restricting population growth and safeguarding the environment.

6. McHarg, Ian. *Design with Nature.* Published for the American Museum of Natural History. Garden City, N. Y.: Natural History Press, 1969. 198pp. $19.95.

    Call for man's cooperation with nature as he extends his settlements, and a review of the destruction of the environment by man since earliest times, with special emphasis on the impact of modern technology.

7. Milton, John, and M. Loghi Farvar, eds. *The Careless Technology.* Published for the Conservation Foundation. Garden City, N. Y.: Natural History Press. In press.

    Modern developmental technology is reviewed in terms of its effects on the environment.

8. Shepard, Paul, and Daniel McKinley, eds. *The Subversive Science.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1969. 453pp. $8.95.

    Selected essays on human ecology; an evaluation of industrialized man's impact on the environment and other species, with a call for a new environmental ethic.

9. Thomas, William L., Jr., ed. *Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956. 1,193pp. $15.00.

    Selected papers discuss man's growth and development as an environmental force from earliest times to the present period of urbanization, with prospects for future generations.

B. OXYGEN SUPPLY AND POLLUTION

1. American Association for the Advancement of Science. *Air Conservation.* Washington, D. C., 1965. 335pp. $8.00.
   Study of air pollution with emphasis on public policy, present scientific knowledge.
2. Carr, Donald E. *The Breath of Life.* New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1965. 175pp. $3.95.
   Analysis of air pollution from carbonaceous fuels, its chemistry and effects.
3. Lewis, Howard R. *With Every Breath You Take.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1965. 322pp. $5.00.
   Air pollution and its effect on the health of populations.
4. Population Reference Bureau. "The Thin Slice of Life." *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXIV, No. 5 (December 1968). 24pp. $.50.
   Two authoritative articles on the destruction of our environment; the first, by ecologist LaMont C. Cole, deals with man's poisoning of land, water and air; the second, an interview with John Middleton, Director of the National Air Pollution Control Administration, discusses air pollution in the United States and the Air Quality Act of 1967.
5. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. *National Conference on Air Pollution: Proceedings.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. 436pp. $2.75.
   The proceedings of a conference on air pollution at which many approaches to the problems were presented.
6. U.S. Congress, Senate. *A Study of Pollution—Air.* Staff Report to the Committee on Public Works. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. Limited copies available through Committee free of charge.
   Comprehensive analysis of air pollution and a call for federal and state governments to overcome it.

C. WATER RESOURCES AND POLLUTION

1. Briggs, Peter. *Water, The Vital Essence.* New York: Harper & Row, 1967. 223pp. $5.95.
   Discussion of present water supply and quantity throughout the world, with special emphasis on the United States.
2. Goldman, Marshall I., ed. *Controlling Pollution.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967. 175pp. $1.95.
   Collection of readings on the problems of water pollution and the ways in which government and industry might work together to control it.
3. Moss, Senator Frank E. *The Water Crisis.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967. 305pp. $5.95.
   Analysis of the water crisis in the United States and the demographic and economic pressures which brought it about, with sections on the history and politics of use, pollution, depletion and potential solutions to the problems.
4. National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. *Marine Science Affairs.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. 157pp. $.60.
   Recommendations for more effective use of U.S. water supplies and a description of federal programs concerned with water problems.
5. Popkin, Roy. *Desalination: Water for the World's Future.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. 235pp. $6.50.
   Survey of desalting and its technology, stressing the needs of future populations.
6. de Seynes, Philippe, ed. *Water Desalination in Developing Countries.* New York: United Nations, 1964. 325pp. $4.00.
   Report on the findings of a survey in developing countries; includes discussion of water supplies, political, economic and technical aspects of desalination.

7. Wolman, Abel. *Water, Health, and Society.* Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 1969. 400pp. $15.00.
   Collection of papers by the author on water conservation, including technology, policy and administration.

D. URBAN CROWDING AND TRANSPORTATION

1. Chapin, F. Stuart, Jr., and Shirley F. Weiss, eds. *Urban Growth Dynamics in a Regional Cluster of Cities.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1962. 484pp. $9.95.
   Collection of essays discussing the economics, social and political consequences of rapid urban growth.
2. Higbee, Edward. *The Squeeze: Cities without Space.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1960. 348pp. $2.50.
   Study of metropolitan America concentrating on the organization of space for residence, recreation and business.
3. Oi, Walter Y., and Paul W. Shuldiner. *An Analysis of Urban Travel Demands.* Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1962. 281pp. $3.95.
   Discusses urban travel as an aspect of economic and social behavior in the city.
4. Senior, Dereck, ed. *The Regional City.* Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1966. 192pp. $7.50.
   Discussion of the urban region—its structure and function, renewal, transportation and land values; contains an analysis of population mobility.
5. Stokes, Charles J. *Transportation and Economic Development in Latin America.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. 204pp. $12.50.
   Three case studies, each considering a different type of transportation investment in a Latin American country; the impact of expanding urban populations.
6. Wingo, Lowdon, Jr. *Cities and Space: The Future Use of Urban Land.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1963. 261pp. $2.45.
   Essays on the history of urban and metropolitan areas, treating space as a dwindling resource in the development of U.S. cities.

XIII. Population and Social Services

A. EDUCATION

1. Bernert, Eleanor H. *America's Children.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1958. 185pp. $6.00.
   1950 census monograph which includes a discussion of school enrollment trends and related socioeconomic and demographic factors.
2. Folger, John K., and Charles B. Nam. *Education of the American Population.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. 270pp. $2.25.
   1960 census monograph discussing trends in U.S. education.
3. Gill, Clark C. *Education and Social Change in Chile.* Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1966. 143pp. $.55.
   Study of recent Chilean educational developments and an interpretation of these developments in terms of demographic, social and economic change.
4. National Health Education Committee. *What Are the Facts about the Population Crisis?* New York: National Health Education Committee, 1966. 21pp. Price n.a.
   Basic facts of world and U.S. population growth and the impact on education, employment, welfare and other social factors.
5. Population Reference Bureau. "Rising Tide of 17-Year-Olds." *Population Profile,* 1964. 6pp. $.50.
   Rising number of teenagers in the United States and the resulting educational and employment problems.

6. Population Reference Bureau. "School Population Dilemma: Ghost Schools and Boom Schools." *Population Profile*, 1961. 4pp. $.50.
   Problems of rising and falling enrollments in different U.S. school districts.
7. UNESCO. *Estimating Future School Enrollment in Developing Countries*. New York: United Nations, 1966. 156pp. $2.00.
   Analyzes demographic and socioeconomic factors determining the growth of school enrollments and the educational needs of the future.
8. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. *Health, Education, and Welfare Trends*. Annual Supplement to the monthly Health, Education, and Welfare *Indicators*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1965. 120pp. $1.25.
   Study of U.S. population growth and its effects on educational, medical and welfare facilities; problems and prospects.

B. RECREATION

1. Clawson, Marion, and Jack L. Knetsch. *Economics of Outdoor Recreation*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. 328pp. $8.50.
   Presentation of views on the social and economic aspects of outdoor recreation today, with attention to population growth as it affects the use and availability of outdoor resources.
2. Darling, F. Fraser, and Noel Eichorn. *Man and Nature in the National Parks*. 2nd ed. Washington, D. C.: Conservation Foundation, 1969. 56pp. $1.50.
   Report of the social, political and ecological problems faced by the national parks in the United States; besides economic exploitation of the parks for their resources, there are mounting pressures from numbers of people with more leisure time to spend in the parks.
3. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Reports. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1962.

   Report 1. *Public Outdoor Recreation Areas—Acreage, Use, Potential*. 205pp. Out of print.
   Description and analysis of non-urban, public recreational areas in the continental United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

   Report 3. *Wilderness and Recreation—A Report on Resources, Values and Problems*. 352pp. $1.75.
   Definition and inventory of biologically wild lands in the United States suitable for wilderness recreation; includes discussion of population pressures.

   Report 22. *Trends in American Living and Outdoor Recreation*. 257pp. $1.25.
   Collection of essays by experts in several different fields on current social, demographic and cultural trends affecting future needs and preferences for recreational facilities.

   Report 23. *Projections to the Years 1976 and 2000; Economic Growth, Population, Labor Force, Leisure, and Transportation*. 510pp. Out of print.
   Total U.S. population and regional and state characteristics projected in terms of size distribution, income, leisure and mobility—all factors influencing the demand for outdoor recreation.

   Report to the President and Congress. *Outdoor Recreation for America*. 248pp. Out of print.
   Survey of available national outdoor recreational facilities with consideration of the demands on them during the next forty years and recommended actions to assure their preservation.
4. U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Outdoors, U.S.A.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. 408pp. $2.75.
   Inventory of outdoor resources in the United States, including a good discussion of the effect of population trends on recreational demand.

XIV. Population and Economic Development

A. DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. Clough, Shepard B. *The Economic History of Modern Italy.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1964. 458pp. $12.50.
   Discussion of Italian economic history before and after World War I and World War II; includes consideration of population trends.
2. Denison, Edward F. *Why Growth Rates Differ.* Washington, D. C.: Brookings Institute, 1967. 494pp. $4.95.
   Analysis of economic growth in eight West European countries and the United States since World War II; includes discussion of population factors.
3. Hamilton, F. E. Ian. *Yugoslavia: Patterns of Economic Activity.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. 384pp. $8.00.
   Analysis of processes of economic development in Yugoslavia, with attention to demographic influences.
4. National Bureau of Economic Development. *Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960. 536pp. $12.00.
   Collection of papers on the causes of economic and demographic change in developed countries.
5. Woytinsky, Emma S. *Profile of the United States Economy: A Survey of Growth and Change.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966. $12.50.
   Historical data on the economy of the United States, with a discussion of health, education, population, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, trade and finance.

B. DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Belshaw, Horace. *Population Growth and Levels of Consumption, with Special Reference to Countries in Asia.* New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1956. 223pp. $4.50.
   Discusses the pressure of population growth on levels of consumption in Asia and suggests solutions to the problem.
2. Chen, Kuan-I. *World Population Growth and Living Standards.* New York: Bookman Associates, 1960. 93pp. $4.00.
   Past and future population growth and disparities between developed and developing countries are discussed, with attention to the impact on living standards.
3. Coale, Ansley J., and Edgar M. Hoover. *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low-Income Countries.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1958. 389pp. $8.50.
   Classic study of the economic implications of various rates of demographic growth in underdeveloped areas.
4. Currie, Lauchlin. *Obstacles to Development.* East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University Press, 1967. 139pp. $4.00.
   Collection of papers presented at Michigan State University discussing underdevelopment in terms of population, technology, unemployment, foreign trade and other pertinent factors.
5. Economic Commission for Latin America. "Geographic Distribution of the Population of Latin America and Regional Development Priorities." *Economic Bulletin for Latin America,* Vol. VIII, No. 1 (March 1963). pp. 51-63. $1.50.
   Findings of a study of the geographical distribution of population in Latin America; includes analyses of demographic data, describes the population problem, proposes population policies and recommends further research.
6. Enke, Stephen. *Economics for Development.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963. 616pp. $11.95.
   Discussion of economic theory and population as related to problems of underdeveloped countries.

7. Gendell, Murray. "Fertility and Development in Brazil." *Demography*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (1967). pp. 143-157. $10.00/vol.

   Review of fertility in Brazil and its relation to social and economic development; a case for modification of the theory that as development increases, fertility declines.

8. Goran, Ohlin. *Population Control and Economic Development.* Paris: Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1967. 138pp. $4.00.

   Population control in underdeveloped countries; its potential effect on economic development.

9. Heer, David M. "Economic Development and Fertility." *Demography*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1966). pp. 423-444. $10.00/vol.

   Attempt to reconcile two schools of thought: 1) that economic development reduces fertility and 2) that economic development promotes fertility.

10. Jones, Gavin W. *The Economic Effect of Declining Fertility in Less Developed Countries.* New York: Population Council, 1969. 30pp. Free.

    Implications of different population trends for economic development in low-income countries.

11. Kuznets, Simon. *Economic Growth and Structure; Selected Essays.* New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1965. 378pp. $7.50.

    Comparative essays on geographic areas and their economic growth; includes a chapter on population change.

12. Liebenstein, Harvey. *Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1957. 295pp. $6.75.

    Analyzes the state of economic backwardness in terms of demographic characteristics.

13. Myint, H. *The Economics of the Developing Countries.* London: Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., 1964. 192pp. $6.00.

    Introduction to the economies of the developing countries and the problems of long-term economic development; includes a chapter on population growth.

14. Myrdal, Gunnar. *Asian Drama.* 3 Vols. New York: Pantheon Books, 1968. 2,284pp. $10.00/set.

    Problems of economic development in Asia, with emphasis on India; impact of social and demographic trends and patterns.

15. Newman, Peter, and R. H. Allen. *Population Growth Rates and Economic Development in Nicaragua.* Washington, D. C.: Robert R. Nathan Associates, 1967. 169pp. Out of print.

    Study of the relationship of population growth and economic development in Nicaragua through use of both demographic and economic analysis.

16. Okun, Bernard, and Richard Richardson. *Studies in Economic Development.* New York: Holt; Rinehart & Winston, 1964. 498pp. $7.00.

    Readings on economic development in both developed and underdeveloped countries; includes chapters on population growth in underdeveloped countries.

17. Pincus, John A., ed. *Reshaping the World Economy: Rich and Poor Countries.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1968. 176pp. $4.95.

    Readings on the world economy and the development of poor nations; includes consideration of the population explosion and the food problem.

18. United Nations. *Human Resources of Central America, Panama and Mexico, 1950-1980, in Relation to Some Aspects of Economic Development.* New York: United Nations, 1960. 155pp. $2.00.

    Comprehensive analysis of demographic data and its relationship to economic development in Central America.

19. Villard, Henry H. *Economic Development.* Rev. ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1963. 238pp. $3.50.

    Introductory text on economic development; considers both developed and developing countries and discusses effect of population on economic growth.

XV. Religion, Ethics and Population

1. Barrett, Donald N., ed. *The Problem of Population: Moral and Theological Considerations.* Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1964. 161pp. $.95.
   Clarification of Catholic doctrines.
2. Bromley, Dorothy Dunbar. *Catholics and Birth Control: Contemporary Views on Doctrine.* New York: Devin-Adair Co., 1965. 207pp. $4.95.
   Summary of discussions on the birth control doctrine of the Catholic Church, discussing both traditional and new approaches to the problem.
3. Curran, Charles E. *Contraception: Authority and Dissent.* New York: Herder & Herder, 1969. 237pp. $6.50.
   Discussion of the position that Catholics can dissent from the encyclical "Humanae Vitae" and remain loyal Catholics.
4. Draper, Elizabeth. *Birth Control in the Modern World.* Baltimore: Pelican Books, 1966. 322pp. $1.25.
   Review of the problems of birth control, emphasizing the ethical responsibility to limit births.
5. Fagley, Richard. *Population Explosion and Christian Responsibility.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1960. 260pp. $4.50.
   Discussion of population pressures and the need for an ecumenical doctrine of responsible parenthood.
6. Hoyt, Robert G., ed. *The Birth Control Debate.* Kansas City: National Catholic Reporter, 1969. 224pp. $2.25.
   Compendium of opposing views on birth control provoked by the encyclical "Humanae Vitae."
7. Monsma, John Clover. *Religion and Birth Control.* New York: Doubleday & Co., 1963. 198pp. Out of print.
   Objective study of contraception, abortion, sterilization, childbirth and artificial insemination and the views of major religions.
8. Noonan, John T., Jr. *Contraception: A History of Its Treatment by the Catholic Theologians and Canonists.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1965. 561pp. $7.95.
   Comprehensive, balanced treatment of the teachings of authorities of the Catholic Church on birth control.
9. Pyle, Leo, ed. *The Pill and Birth Regulation.* Baltimore: Helicon Press, 1964. 225pp. $1.65.
   Catholic debate in the form of articles, letters and statements from clergy and laity on birth control; objective treatment of all sides of the question.
10. Pyle, Leo, ed. *Pope and Pill.* London: Darton, Longman & Todd, 1968. 306pp. Price n.a.
    Collection of recent, important articles and correspondence on birth control; contains discussions pro and con of the encyclical "Humanae Vitae."
11. Quinn, Francis X., ed. *Population Ethics.* Washington, D. C.: Corpus Books, 1968. 144pp. $5.95.
    Broad, nondenominational view of the population problem and its human, social, moral and ethical implications.
12. Schieffelin, Olivia. *Muslim Attitudes Toward Family Planning.* New York: Population Council, 1967. 134pp. Free.
    Collection of documents reflecting Muslim attitudes toward voluntary limitation of family size; includes statements by government and religious leaders.
13. Spitzer, W. O., ed. *Birth Control and the Christian: A Protestant Symposium on the Control of Human Reproduction.* Wheaton, Ill.: Tyndal House, 1969. 590pp. $6.95.
    Papers presented at a symposium give a balanced view of birth control and biological data, theological arguments, medical ethics, legal aspects and research.

XVI. Population Policy

1. Brayer, Franklin T., ed. *World Population and United States Government Policy and Programs.* Washington, D. C.: Georgetown University Press, 1968. 117pp. $2.00.
   Review and critical evaluation of U.S. population policy from 1950 to the present.

2. Davis, Kingsley. "Population Policy: Will Current Programs Succeed?" *Science,* November 10, 1967. p. 734. $1.00.
   Assessment of present and prospective measures aimed at meeting the population crisis.

3. Eldridge, Hope T. *Population Policies: A Survey of Recent Developments.* Washington, D. C.: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1954. 153pp. Out of print.
   Survey of policies affecting population development in 75 countries since World War II.

4. Ewald, William R., Jr. *Environment and Policy: The Next 50 Years.* Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1968. 459pp. $4.95.
   Collection of papers discussing the policies that might be taken to provide for a growing population; discusses implications at the world, U.S., local, state and regional level.

5. Hauser, Philip M., ed. *Population and World Politics.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1958. 297pp. $7.50.
   Collection of articles relating population and policy; includes communist areas, underdeveloped areas and the United States.

6. Mayer, Jean. "Toward a Non-Malthusian Population Policy." *Columbia Forum,* Summer 1969. pp. 5-13. Distributed free to alumni.
   Population is discussed in terms of the relationship between wealth (not just food scarcity) and population; in this view, the wealthy nations pose a threat to the world.

7. Organski, Katherine and A. F. K. *Population and World Power.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961. 263pp. $3.50.
   Discussion of population as a factor in the power of nations.

8. Peterson, William. *The Politics of Population.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1964. 350pp. Out of print.
   Essays discussing population and its relationship to social policy.

9. Population Reference Bureau. "Caracas: A Breakthrough?". By Luis Escobar Cerda. *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXIV, No. 1 (February 1968). 24pp. $.50.
   Evaluation by a participant in the 1967 Caracas conference on population policies; the conference was considered significant because it brought many Latin American governments together to examine the relationship between population trends and economic and social development.

10. Population Reference Bureau. "Punta del Este, 1961-1967." *Population Bulletin,* Vol. XXIII, No. 3 (June 1967). 40pp. $.50.
    Review of the demographic trends and policies in Latin America from the establishment of the Alliance for Progress in 1961 to the three-day conference of North and South American leaders at Punta del Este in 1967.

11. Segal, Aaron, and K. C. Earnhardt. *Politics and Population in the Caribbean.* Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: University of Puerto Rico, 1969. 158pp. Price n.a.
    Study of population policies of nine governments in the Caribbean, including evaluations of public and private family planning programs; a partially annotated bibliography on demography, family planning and family structure appears in the Appendix.

12. Spengler, Joseph J., and Otis Dudley Duncan. *Population Theory and Policy.* Glencoe, Ill: Free Press, 1956. 815pp. Out of print.
    Readings on demographic analysis, population theory and population policy.

XVII. Fertility Control

1. Agency for International Development. *Population Programs Assistance.* Washington, D. C.: AID, Bureau for Technical Assistance, Office of Population, 1969. 163pp. Available on request.
   Country-by-country review of all aspects of population programs, presenting demographic statistics, population policies and public and private agencies sponsoring these programs.
2. Behrman, S. J., ed. *Fertility and Family Planning: A World View.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1969. 503pp. $12.50.
   Papers on fertility trends and determinants, family planning programs and future prospects.
3. Berelson, Bernard, *et al.,* eds. *Family Planning and Population Programs.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966. 839pp. $12.50.
   Comprehensive assessment of family planning programs throughout the world.
4. Bogue, Donald J., ed. *Mass Communication and Motivation for Family Planning.* Chicago: Community and Family Study Center, 1967. 551pp. $5.00.
   Papers on communication and motivational problems in family planning, with emphasis on reducing birth rates in developed countries.
5. Freedman, Ronald, Pascal K. Whelpton, and Arthur A. Campbell. *Family Planning, Sterility and Population Growth.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1959. 410pp. $12.50.
   Study of methods of birth control, the success and failure of family planning programs and the consequences for American families.
6. Gillespie, Robert W. *Family Planning on Taiwan, 1964-1965.* Taichung, Taiwan: Population Council, 1965. 91pp. Price n.a.
   Discussion of the family planning program launched in Taiwan in 1964; procedures and results after one year.
7. Guttmacher, Alan F. *Birth Control and Love.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1969. 337pp. $6.95.
   Basic facts and attitudes on all methods of family planning.
8. Hardin, Garrett, ed. *Population, Evolution, Birth Control: A Collage of Controversial Readings.* San Francisco and London: W. H. Freeman & Co., 1964. 340pp. $2.00.
   Wide-ranging collection of readings on controversial aspects of birth control.
9. Kiser, Clyde V., ed. *Research in Family Planning.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1962. 662pp. $12.50.
   Papers presented at a conference sponsored by the Population Council and Planned Parenthood Federation of America on family planning programs and technology.
10. Pohlman, Edward. *The Psychology of Birth Planning.* Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Publishing Co., 1969. 496pp. $11.25.
    Psychological study of birth control attitudes and practices, with an up-to-date bibliography.
11. Population Association of America. "Progress and Problems of Fertility Control Around the World." *Demography* (Special issue), Vol. 5, No. 2 (1968). New York: Population Association of America. pp. 539-1001. $10.00.
    Articles on many aspects of family planning; programs, progress, and problems throughout the world.
12. Rainwater, Lee. *And the Poor Get Children.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1960. 220pp. $4.75.
    Study of a small sample of low-income couples on the socio-psychological and social factors preventing efficient family planning.
13. Rainwater, Lee. *Family Design, Marital Sexuality, Family Size and Contraception.* Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1965. 280pp. $8.50.
    Discussion of ideal and actual family size and the effectiveness of various family limitation methods.

XVIII. Bibliographies

1. Aldous, Joan, and Reuben Hill. *International Bibliography of Research in Marriage and the Family*. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1967. 508pp. $15.00.
   Listing of journals, books, monographs, pamphlets, bulletins and chapters of books.

2. Canadian Council for International Cooperation. *Bibliography of International Development*. Ottawa: Canadian Council for International Cooperation, 1969. 28pp. $1.00.
   Lists sources of information concerned with international development; includes sections on population, agriculture, economic and social development, education, periodicals, films and special articles.

3. Eldridge, Hope T. *The Materials of Demography: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography*. New York: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the Population Association of America, 1959. 222pp. Out of print.
   Lists significant works in the area of population analysis, with special emphasis on works suitable for teachers, researchers and students of demography; includes sections on general works, population problems and theories, regional studies, demographic methods, fertility, mortality, migration, programs and policies.

4. Foreign Policy Association. "The World Population Crisis." *Intercom,* Vol. 10, No. 4 (July-August 1968). 56pp. $1.00.
   Brief description of the population crisis and a listing of where to get information about it.

5. Geijerstam, Gunnar K., af. *An Annotated Bibliography of Induced Abortion.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press, 1969. 359pp. Price n.a.
   Listing of books on all aspects of abortion and its epidemiology.

6. Kasdon, David L. *International Family Planning, 1966-1968: A Bibliography.* Chevy Chase, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health. 62pp. $.35. (For sale at Government Printing Office).
   Published articles for the period 1966-1968 are listed alphabetically; a comprehensive summary with excellent annotations.

7. Mangalam, J. J. *Human Migration: A Guide to Migration Literature in English: 1955-1962.* Lexington, Ky.: University of Kentucky Press, 1968. 194pp. $15.00.
   Journals, books, chapters of books and reports are listed with annotations.

8. Population Council and International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University. *Current Publications in Population/Family Planning.* New York: Columbia University Press. Published monthly. Free.
   Lists and annotations of recent publications in the fields of demography, social sciences, human reproduction and fertility control, family planning programs and population policy.

9. Office of Population Research, Princeton University, and Population Association of America, Inc. *Population Index.* Princeton, N. J.: Published quarterly. $10.00.
   Includes, among other services, up-to-date annotated listings of publications in demography, fertility control and many related fields.

10. Population Research Center. *International Publication Census Bibliography.* 6 Vols. Austin: University of Texas, 1965, 1966, 1968. Prices from $3.00 to $4.00.
    Compilation of census reports available for the following areas: Latin America and the Caribbean; Africa; Asia; Oceania; and North America. The Supplement (published in 1968) brings the previous volumes up to date and includes new censuses where results have been issued.

11. Tietze, Christopher, ed. *Bibliography of Fertility Control, 1950-65.* New York: National Committee on Maternal Health, 1965. 198pp. Out of print.
    Medical and sociological literature on fertility control, contraception, surgical sterilization and legal abortion; includes books, chapters of books, conference papers and journals.

12. Tietze, Christopher, ed. *Selected Bibliography of Contraception: 1940-1960.* New York: National Committee on Maternal Health, 1965. 76pp. Out of print.
    Medical and sociological literature on contraception.
13. Tietze, Christopher, ed. *Selected Bibliography of Contraception, Supplement 1960-1963.* New York: National Committee on Maternal Health, 1963. 59pp. Out of print.
    Updates previous work described in No. 12 above.
14. United Nations. *Family Planning, Internal Migration and Urbanization in ECAFE Countries.* New York: United Nations, 1968. 66pp. $1.50.
    Bibliography of available books, periodicals, articles and studies on Asian population trends and family planning.

XIX. Periodicals

1. Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series S (Sociology). Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. Published at frequent intervals. $.25-$1.00.
    Series S offers a broad range of articles on sociology, including many dealing with population.
2. Conservation Foundation Letter. Conservation Foundation, 1250 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Published 14 times yearly. $6.00/year.
    Well-documented short articles on current problems of environmental quality and legislation.
3. *Country Profiles.* Population Council and International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University. Population Council, 245 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. Price n.a.
    Each *Profile* reviews population trends, policies and programs for a given country.
4. *Demography.* Population Association of America, P.O. Box 14182, Benjamin Franklin Sta., Washington, D. C. 20044. Quarterly. $10.00/year.
    Presents manuscripts on topics of interest to demographers; occasionally includes technical or mathematical works but also presents articles of interest to the general reader.
5. *Environment.* Committee for Environmental Information, 438 N. Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Monthly. $6.00/year.
    Publishes polemical, well-documented articles on man's disruption of the environment.
6. *Family Planning Perspectives.* Center for Family Planning Development. Technical Assistance Division of Planned Parenthood-World Population, 545 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022. Quarterly. Available on request.
    Articles consider many aspects of family planning, with analyses of actual programs and data.
7. *International Migration Review.* Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N. Y. 10304. Monthly. $1.75/issue.
    Articles on migration trends around the world and reviews of migration literature.
8. *Journal of Marriage and the Family.* National Council on Family Relations, Case Western University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Quarterly. $12.00/year.
    Articles on family size, birth rates, child spacing, attitudes toward fertility and many other factors relating to marriage and the family.
9. *Land Economics.* University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisc. 53706. Quarterly. $8.00/year.
    Studies on both urban and rural land use and resources in relation to an expanding population.
10. *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly.* Milbank Memorial Fund, 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y. 10005. Quarterly. $2.00/issue.
    Scholarly papers analyzing demographic trends and family planning programs.

11. *Natural History.* American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N. Y. 10023. Published monthly October-May; bimonthly June-September. $1.00/copy.

    Articles on natural phenomena, ecology, conservation, and, occasionally, population.

12. *Population.* L'Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, 23 Ave. Franklin-Roosevelt, Paris VIIIe. France. Published six times yearly. $3.00/year.

    Published in French only, this journal offers scientific articles on all aspects of population dynamics.

13. *Population Bulletin.* Population Reference Bureau, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Published six times a year. $3.00 for teachers and students, $5.00 for regular members/year.

    Issues and interprets well-documented facts about population trends in the United States and abroad, with discussions of the consequences for governments and individuals.

14. *Population Chronicle.* Population Council and International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction, Columbia University. Population Council, 245 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. Monthly. Free.

    A newsletter aimed at informing the general public about demography and family planning.

15. *Population Index.* Office of Population Research, Princeton University, and Population Association of America, Inc. Office of Population Research, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 08540. Quarterly. $15.00/year.

    A technical review providing in-depth articles and comprehensive listings for ongoing literature in all phases of population dynamics; useful for the demographer and the student.

16. *Population Review.* Indian Institute for Population Studies. Gandhinagan, Madras 20, India. Published twice a year. $4.00/year.

    A review of demographic articles presenting scientific studies on population.

17. *Population Studies.* Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, London W.C.2, England. Published three times a year. $8.50/year.

    A demographic journal offering articles by demographic professionals from all over the world.

18. *Social Biology* (formerly *Eugenics Quarterly).* American Eugenics Society. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637. Quarterly. $9.00/year.

    Papers consider biological and socio-cultural factors affecting human populations, their structure and composition.

19. *Studies in Family Planning.* Population Council, 245 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. Published irregularly. Free.

    Descriptions and analyses of family planning programs around the world.

XX. Films

1. *Arid Lands.* 27 minutes, black and white, 1960. Produced by World Wide Pictures for UNESCO. Sales and rental agent: Text Films Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036. Sale $125.00; rental $7.50.

    Presents the problems of economic development and population growth, with special reference to arid lands.

2. *Banquet of Life.* 60 minutes, black and white, 1967. Produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. for National Educational Television (NET). Rental agent: NET Film Service, Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47405. Lease per year $60.00; rental $9.15.

    Explores the problem of overpopulation and scarcity of food; a strong statement favoring family planning.

3. *Beyond Conception.* 35 minutes, color, 1968. Produced by Population Dynamics, Inc. Rental agent: Population Dynamics, Inc., 13201 Ninth Ave., N.W., Seattle, Washington 98177. Rental $15.00.

   A forceful treatment of the erosion of economic and social values under rapid population growth, with special attention to problems of large families and methods of birth control.

4. *Food or Famine.* 27 minutes, color, 1963. Produced and distributed by Shell Oil Co. Rental agent: Indianapolis Film Library, 450 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46205. Free loan for immediate showing, three-year loan arrangements for libraries.

   Shows the international threat of starvation as linked to the rate of population growth.

5. *The Mounting Millions.* 58 minutes, black and white, 1967. Produced by NET. Sales and rental agent: NET Film Service, Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47405. Sale $200.00; rental $9.15.

   Depicts hunger, poverty, illiteracy and other problems intensified by rapid population growth.

6. *The Population Problem.* (Series) Each film available in both 30-minute and 60-minute versions, black and white, 1966. Produced by NET. Sales and rental agent: NET Film Service, Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47405. Sale $200.00; rental $9.15.

   Six films discussing the population situation in India, Brazil, Japan, the United States and Europe.

7. *The Squeeze.* 10 minutes, black and white, 1964. Produced by Hilary Harris Films, Inc. Sales agent: Hank Newenhouse, 1017 Longaker Road, Northbrook, Ill. 60062. Sale $115.00; rental agent: Planned Parenthood-World Population Film Library, 267 W. 25th St., New York, N. Y. 10001; rental $7.50.

   Shows the consequences of the population explosion.

8. *U.S.A.: Time for Decision.* 60 minutes, black and white, 1966. Produced by NET. Sales and rental agent: NET Film Service, Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind. 47405. Sale $200.00; rental $9.15.

   Population trends in the United States are analyzed from colonial times to the present, with discussion of the "baby boom" after World War II and the problems of the aged; explores overcrowding, poverty, natural resources, recreation facilities, education, as they are affected by population growth.

POPULATION PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

I. Graduate Training Programs in Population, Demography, Family Planning and Related Aspects of Biology and Public Health

This listing, compiled in November 1969, does not cover all courses in demography at U.S. universities but presents those distinct university centers or programs which offer comprehensive studies leading to advanced degrees. The summary description after each entry in sections A and D is a guide to the range of research and study. (Sections B and C, which are not annotated, cover subjects more specialized than the general demographic scope of this Sourcebook.) For detailed information on courses, degrees and financial support (fellowships, research assistantships, etc.) it is advisable to write the appropriate university center or the Population Association of America (P.A.A.). A full-scale review, "Careers in Demography," will soon be published by P.A.A. on all aspects of college and university training in demography, population studies, family planning and public health. (The mailing address of the Population Association of America is P. O. Box 14182, Benjamin Franklin Sta., Washington, D. C. 20044.)

A. DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Brown University
Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Director; Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 02912

Courses in all aspects of demographic analysis, ecology, computer applications, population theory, fields and methods of social research; sample survey facilities, a statistical laboratory and the University computer center are available for research in the second year; the third year offers teaching experience.

Cornell University
Dr. J. Mayone Stycos, Director; International Population Program, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850

Intensive demographic training for the professional demographer and acquisition of demographic skills and concepts for students in other disciplines; ten hours of supervised research and teaching are required; students participate in field work outside the United States and in summer programs away from Cornell.

Duke University
Dr. Joseph J. Spengler, Director; Population Studies Program, Duke University, Box 4732 Duke Sta., Durham, N. C.

Sociology Department: general sociology with specialization in population and human ecology, with summer project at another institution. Economics Department: demography and economic development with participation in a population studies seminar and summer demographic research.

Florida State University
Dr. Charles B. Nam, Director; Population Studies Program, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla. 32306

Methods of population analysis, population theory and research, world population; seminars on population trends, human ecology, urban research methods, urbanization and its consequences; an Institute of Social Research is available for research project development.

Georgetown University
Dr. Thomas K. Burch, Director; Demographic Division, Center for Population Research, Georgetown University, 3520 Prospect St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20007

Courses and seminars in fertility, mortality, migration, demographic techniques, social research methods and statistics; the University computer center is available for research.

Princeton University
Dr. Ansley J. Coale, Director; Office of Population Research, Princeton University, 5 Ivy Lane, Princeton, N. J. 08540

World population problems analyzing past and present trends, growth components and social and economic consequences; demographic research methods, including source materials for population study, standard techniques for measurement of vital rates, migration and economic activity; stable population analysis, uses of model life tables and methods of estimation from limited data; historical demography.

Harvard University
Dr. Roger Revelle, Director; Center for Population Studies, Harvard University, 9 Bow St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Demography and human ecology; ethical, moral, sociological and economic aspects of rapid population growth; field research on the fertility control program in Puerto Rico.

University of California
Dr. Kingsley Davis, Director; International Population and Urban Research, University of California, Room 201, Building T-8, Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Full curriculum in demography with relevant courses in biology, biostatistics, computer science, economics, mathematics, sociology and statistics; research opportunities available on demographic behavior, population trends and policies.

University of Chicago
Dr. Philip M. Hauser, Director; Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago, 1413 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

Mathematics, statistics, computer training, research methods in the first year; independent research project and teaching programs in the second and third years; workshops and overseas family planning assignments during summers.

University of Hawaii
Dr. Paul Demeny, Director; East-West Center Population Studies Program, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Demography; economic, social, political, religious and cultural aspects; reproductive physiology and family planning.

University of Massachusetts
Dr. A. Lee Coleman, Director; Population Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, E-30 Machmer Hall, Amherst, Mass. 01002

Through the departments of sociology, anthropology and the Institute, courses are offered in demography and ecology.

University of Michigan
Dr. Ronald Freedman, Director; Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, 1225 South University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108

A structured apprenticeship program offering independent research and training in demographic techniques; courses on population problems; research methods in population and human ecology, advanced population studies, mathematical population models and economics of population; the University's survey research center and data processing unit provide data from ongoing research on Taiwan, Europe and the American family.

University of Pennsylvania
Dr. Vincent H. Whitney, Director; Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 3935 Locust St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19104

Courses in all aspects of demography; seminars in demographic research, international migration, economic development, population policies; supplementary training in family planning may be taken summers at other institutions.

University of Pittsburgh
The Chairman; Department of Economics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15213

Demographic measurement; economic determinants and consequences of population change in advanced and developing countries.

University of Southern California
Dr. George Sabagh, Director; Population Research Laboratory, University of Southern California, 3717 South Grand Ave., University Park, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007

Population and human ecology, with research training through ongoing studies in population, human ecology and urban sociology.

University of Washington
Dr. Stanley Lieberson, Director; Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105

Emphasis on statistics and methodology; demographic research skills and responsibility for independent research; graduate research programs at the Institute for Sociological Research on urban structure, demographic models, social organization, race and population dynamics.

University of Wisconsin
Dr. Norman B. Ryder, Director; Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706

Wide range of demographic courses offered through the Department of Sociology.

(The above information was obtained through direct inquiry, university catalogues and *IPPF Directory of Selected Training Facilities in Family Planning and Allied Subjects*. 2nd ed. London: International Planned Parenthood Federation, 1968.)

B. PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Harvard University
Dr. Roger Revelle, Director; Center for Population Studies, Harvard University, 9 Bow St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Johns Hopkins University
Dr. John C. Hume, Dean; School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, 615 North Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md. 21205

Tulane University
Director; Population and Family Studies Center, School of Public Health, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70100

University of California
Dr. William Griffiths, Chairman; School of Public Health, Department of Health Education, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720

University of Chicago
Dr. Donald J. Bogue, Director; Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

University of Hawaii
Dr. Edward O'Rourke, Dean; School of Public Health, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

University of Massachusetts
Dr. A. Lee Coleman, Director; Population Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, E-30 Machmer Hall, Amherst, Mass. 01002

University of Michigan
Dr. Leslie Corsa, Director; Center for Population Planning, University of Michigan, 1225 South University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

University of North Carolina
Dr. Moye W. Freymann, Director; Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina, 500 Pittsboro St., Chapel Hill, N. C. 27515

University of Pittsburgh
Dr. John C. Cutler, Director; Population Division, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15213

C. BIOMEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION

University of California
Professor Charles H. Sawyer; Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

Case Western Reserve University
Dr. Kenneth J. Ryan, Chairman; Department of Reproductive Biology, Case Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, 2109 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106

College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University
Dr. Raymond Vande Wiele; Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 630 West 168th St., New York, N. Y. 10032

Harbor General Hospital
Dr. Dean L. Mayer, Co-Director; Fellowship Program in Reproductive Biology, Harbor General Hospital, 1000 West Carson St., Torrance, Calif. 90502

University of Kansas Medical Center
Dr. Kermit E. Krantz, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University of Kansas Medical Center, 39th and Rainbow Blvd., Kansas City, Kan. 66103

University of Michigan
Professor S. J. Behrman, Director; Center for Research in Reproductive Biology, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

University of North Carolina
Genetics Training Program, Population Center, University of North Carolina, P. O. Box 1020, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27515

University of Washington
Dr. Charles A. Hunter; Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105

University of Wisconsin
Professor Roland K. Meyer; Endocrinology-Reproductive Physiology Program, University of Wisconsin, 1117 West Johnson St., Madison, Wisc. 53706

The Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology
Dr. Charles W. Lloyd; Training Program in Reproductive Physiology, Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, 222 Maple Ave., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01546

D. SPECIAL PROGRAMS IN POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

University of Delaware
Dr. Robert Stegner; College of Education, University of Delaware, Newark, Del. 19711

Graduate preparation in methods and aims of population education in primary and secondary schools and schools of education.

University of North Carolina
Dr. Moye W. Freymann, Director; Population Center, University of North Carolina, P. O. Box 1020, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27515

Graduate training in family planning, including the development and management of effective programs for population control.

II. Population Libraries and Information Centers Offering Services to Qualified Researchers

Listed below are libraries and centers in the United States which make their collections available to outside researchers in demography, population and related subjects. University libraries are not cited; it can be assumed that most of the university population centers in the preceding section have extensive libraries which may or may not be open to outside researchers. A national directory of population libraries and information centers giving complete details on collections, publications, special services, staff and acquisition rates is being prepared by the Population Center Library, University of North Carolina, 123 West Franklin St., Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514. For entries marked "n.a." the information is not available.

Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233

205,000 book titles, 1,200 periodicals. Area of specialization: Foreign and U.S. censuses; public finance and government functions for states, large cities and countries; statistical methods and techniques.

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region, 51 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10017

1,000 book titles, 40 periodicals. Area of specialization: Population and family planning in the Caribbean and Latin America.

National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, Center for Population Research, Bldg. 31, Bethesda, Md. 20014

n.a.

National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, Scientific Information Center, Bethesda, Md. 20014

Periodicals, n.a. Area of specialization: Demography; research on new birth control techniques and reproductive physiology; use, acceptance, biomedical and behavioral effects of contraception.

Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037

40,000 book titles, 1,000 periodicals. Area of specialization: Medicine and public health in Latin America.

Planned Parenthood-World Population, 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017

1,500 book titles, 85 periodicals. Area of specialization: All aspects of family planning research, service and program development.

Population Council, Bio-Medical Division, 2 East 103rd St., New York, N. Y. 10029

6,000 book titles, 40 periodicals. Area of specialization: Sociological and bio-medical aspects of fertility control.

Population Reference Bureau, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

2,000 book titles, 250 periodicals. Area of specialization: International demography, censuses and statistics; social, economic, public health aspects of population; special section on Latin America.

III. Major Private Organizations in the field of Population and Family Planning

Ford Foundation:
320 East 43rd St., New York, N. Y. 10017

Population program established in 1952. Activities include support for taining and research in reproductive biology, establishment or extension of university population studies centers in the United States, population programs in developing countries. Expnditures: $8,947,567 (1968).

International Planned Parenthood Federation

Regional Offices:

Europe & Near East Region, 64 Sloane St., London, S.W. 1, ingland

Southeast Asia & Oceania Region, c/o 1st Floor, F.P.A. Bldg, 26 Dunearn Rd., Singapore 11

Indian Ocean Region, I.O.R. Office, 4 Harley St., Rawalpindi, N. Pakistan

Western Hemisphere Region, Inc., 91 East 42nd St., New Yor, N. Y. 10017

Western Pacific Region, c/o Hoken Kaikan, No. 2, 1-chome, Ihigaya Sadohara-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Africa Region, P. O. Box 30234, Nairobi, Kenya

Established in 1952. Activities include training for physicians, nurses,social workers and public health experts in the administration and creation of family panning associations throughout the world; promotion of research in human reproduction an biological methods of controlling fertility. Expenditures: $8.5 million (1968).

The Pathfinder Fund, 850 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167

Established in the United States in 1929, internationally in 1952. Activities include provision of educational materials, support for local physicians interested in establishing contraceptive clinics, support for local studies of effectiveness and acceptability of contraceptive methods, and aid for the development of training programs in demography and family planning. Recent expenditures n.a.

Planned Parenthood-World Population, 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022

Established in 1916 as the Planned Parenthood Federation, merged in 1961 with the World Population Emergency Campaign. Activities in family planning include a public information program, operation of clinics offering instruction in family planning techniques, orientation sessions on family planning programs and contributions to I.P.P.F. Expenditures: $5,983,226 (1968).

The Population Council, 245 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017

Established in 1952. Activities in reproductive biology and family planning include research grants, training programs, technical assistance to family planning programs, development of contraceptive technology, information services, and promotion of public awareness in population matters. Expenditures: over $12 million (1968).

Rockefeller Foundation, 111 West 50th St., New York, N. Y. 10020

Population program established in 1954. Activities include study and research grants, support for training programs, physiological research and action programs in demography and family planning. Expenditures: $5.1 million (1967).

IV. Government-Sponsored Population and Family Planning Programs in the United States

Unlike Ghana, Sweden, the Philippines, India and many other countries of Africa, Europe and Asia, the United States still lacks a coherent national population policy. In recent years—largely since 1965—the government has produced legislation and executive orders dealing piecemeal with a few aspects of the problem. The overall cast of this cautious effort is Malthusian: It is predominately concerned with the reproductive behavior of a given economic class—the estimated 5.4 million low-income women who the Office of Economic Opportunity says are "in need of subsidized family planning services." That the entire country faces a population problem to which the affluent disproportionately contribute is a concept not yet generally understood or endorsed in high levels of government. The lack of support for public education programs on the population problem is the government's most glaring failure in this field.

1. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)

Under the Child Health Act of 1967, HEW makes funds available to state health departments and other public and private agencies for improved prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and infants. Largely designed to reduce infant mortality, the Act requires that 6 percent of the funds be used for family planning activities—information, counseling and supplies. Such services reached only 250,000 women in 1967—less than 5 percent of those allegedly "in need" of birth control assistance.

Through the Medicaid program, launched in 1965 and now operating in 39 states, HEW is authorized to reimburse physicians, clinics, hospitals and other private facilities for

the cost of family planning services to low-income families which are receiving federal welfare assistance or are otherwise "medically needy." Use of this provision of the Medicaid Act is left up to the states. During fiscal year 1968, the program reached 25,000 low-income women.

While HEW's Office of Education (OE) has devoted much more attention to sex education than to population and family planning, it does offer grants to community organizations which conduct information programs on birth control.

Various branches of HEW perform research in family planning and human reproduction. In 1968, the National Institute of Child Health and Development set up a Center for Population Research which is now the clearinghouse for all federal activities in this field of study. The Center contracts for research on many aspects of population, reproductive biology and family planning. It also supports the training of medical and related professionals in the field of family planning. In addition, the National Institute of Mental Health sponsors research on behavioral aspects of fertility control.

Another HEW branch, the Health Services Mental Health Administration (HSMHA) aids state family planning services with research, technical assistance and information. Through its Communicable Disease Center, it trains experts to evaluate clinical family planning programs in 14 cities. It also provides direct family planning services to Indian Americans and Alaskan natives.

2. Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)

The OEO family planning program was launched in 1964 with a budget of about $500,000; the anticipated figure for 1970 is $15 million. Birth control services are made available to all women requesting them through community action programs in hospitals, clinics and planned parenthood affiliates. There are approximately 230 such programs operating in 42 states and Puerto Rico. In 1968, these programs reached only 350,000 women. OEO also sponsors research to train family planning experts, locate families in need of family planning assistance and determine the attitudes of low-income families toward fertility and family planning.

3. Department of Defense (DOD)

The largest direct family planning activity of the U.S. government is carried out under the DOD medical care program, which has offered birth control services to all military personnel and their dependents since 1960. In 1967, military pharmacies were authorized to provide contraceptives. Statistics from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense indicate that the fertility rate of military families dropped 26 percent between 1960 and 1968.

4. Agency for International Development (AID) and State Department

Under Congressional prodding, the government grudgingly began a modest program of aid to overseas family planning activities in 1965; funds amounting to slightly over $2 million were budgeted to train foreign population professionals at universities and research institutions. In 1966, AID's Office of the War on Hunger established a Population Service to furnish technical assistance to developing countries. The program got a major boost in 1967 when contraceptives were added to the list of commodities to be financed by foreign aid funds. Both direct purchases by foreign organizations and foreign production of contraceptives are underwritten. In addition, AID helps many governments develop public education programs encouraging voluntary birth control.

Recent amendments to the Foreign Aid Act have further expanded the scope of AID population programs. These now include assistance for demographic, medical, and behavioral and sociological research; for the training, staffing and construction of health clinics; and for the dissemination of family planning information and medical aid through grants to government and private agencies.

In 1969, 26 government-sponsored population and family planning programs were supported by AID, as were private programs in 32 countries. Congress has required that $50 million of AID's 1970 budget be spent on population and family planning.

In 1969, the State Department and AID jointly contributed over $2.5 million to the United Nations Population Trust Fund. In 1968, the State Department gave $500,000 to the U.N. Population Division for the training of population officers, and AID donated $109,000 to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris for the establishment of a Population Unit.

(It should be pointed out that several other governments exterd significant aid in population and family planning to various countries around the world Among the donor nations are Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom.)

* * * * * * *

For further details about U.S. government programs in population and family planning, the following publications are recommended:

Family Planning: Nationwide Opportunities for Action. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1968.

Special Analyses, Budget of the United States—Fiscal Year 1970. Government Printing Office, 1969.

The Office of Economic Opportunity Family Planning Program. Mimeographed. Office of Economic Opportunity. No date.

Armed Forces Journal. "The Pentagon and the Pill," by James D. Hessman, July 1969.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Report on Population and Family Planning Activities: A Report to the House Committee on Appropriations. Mimeographed. The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning, February 1969.

AID Policy on Family Planning and Population Growth. (Statement by William S. Gaud, Administrator, Agency for International Development). AID, Department of State, 1968.

The Population Challenge: U.S. Aid and Family Planning in the LessDeveloped Countries. AID, Department of State. No date. □

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Address Correction Requested

Population Bulletin

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